REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,629.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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| One Year, in advance | Rs. 42 |
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Ten Lines and under—

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| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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| Third do | ,, 2 8 |
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

| July 1873. | | August 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... | 24 | Leave Negapatam ..... 6 |
| ,, Carwar ..... | 26 | ,, Madras ..... 8 |
| ,, Cochin for Narrakal ... | 30 | ,, Coconada ..... 9 |
| ,, Alleppy ..... | 30 | ,, Vizagapatam ..... 11 |
| August 1873. | | ,, Bimlipatam ..... 11 |
| ,, Tuticorin ..... | 1 | ,, Gopalpore ..... 12 |
| ,, Colombo ..... | 3 | False Point ..... 13 |
| ,, Galle ..... | 3 | Arrive CALCUTTA ..... 15 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Mousoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Naraka, six miles north of Cochin where they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATAHUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 5 P.M.

| July 1873. | | August. 1873. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY ..... | 30 | Leave BUSREH ..... 10 |
| ,, Kurrachee ..... | Aug 3 | ,, Fao ..... 18 |
| ,, Guadur ..... | 4 | ,, Bushire ..... 20 |
| ,, Muscat ..... | 6 | ,, Bahrein ..... 23 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas ..... | 8 | ,, Linga ..... 24 |
| ,, Linga ..... | 10 | ,, Bunder Abbas ..... 26 |
| ,, Bushire ..... | 12 | ,, Muscat ..... 28 |
| ,, Koweit ..... | 14 | ,, Guadur ..... 30 |
| ,, Fao ..... | 14 | Sept. |
| ,, Mahamerah ..... | 16 | ,, Kurrachee ..... 2 |
| Arrive BUSREH ..... | 16 | Arrive BOMBAY ..... 5 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 6 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Berry, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 1,982 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Curtis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 22ND JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

| GENOA | and | BOMBAY |
|---|---|---|
| on the 26th, | | on the 1st |
| of each month. | | |

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 36 | 14-10 |

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ireland-Irland, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Lilac, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photogenic Ink, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

[MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette, or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Purpose Made Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 65s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

*Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.*

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 27th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,737 Tons, and 320 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.) Captain George Rude, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any class of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GREY PIECE GOODS, ex Steamer JOHN ADAMSON.

On account of the Concerned.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, at or near the Custom House Bunder, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, more or less damaged by Sea Water and landed ex Steamer John Adamson, consisting of

39 and 44 inch Staple Shirtings.
Fine Mexicans.
39 and 44 inch Longcloths.
32, 36 and 40 inch Mudapollams, Jaconets, &c., &c.

These Goods consist chiefly of the best qualities imported by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., under their favourite and well-known tickets

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 22nd July 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following piece-goods, twist, &c., &c. :—

3 cases coloured chintz.
1 ,, White do'ril.
4 bales Grey Shirtings
2 bales superior woollen white Blankets.
12 Cases 4 dozen each Arrowroot.
3 cases glassware, comprising liquor sets, wine sets, superior flower vases, wine bottles, glass bowls, &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Stock of Wine, Spirit, Liqueurs &c., at Custom Bonded Warehouse, Fort.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd day of July 1873, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Payne & Co. Insolvents, at Custom Bonded Warehouse, a large stock of wine and spirit, consisting of claret, burgundy, moselle, still hock, champagne, sherry, sauterne, curacoa and liqueurs. Brandy, gin and whisky.

Also, on the same day time and place, In Re Thomson and Co., Insolvents

Cases of Brandy

By this opportunity we strongly recommend the Messes, Families, and Gentlemen to purchase the above which will be sold in small convenient lots to suit all purchasers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1873.

## HOTELS.

THE "PRINCE OF WALES' HOTEL,"
No. 33, NATIVE INFANTRY LINES.

HAS

A RANGE OF NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BED-ROOMS, which are clean, roomy, airy, and centrally situated, near the W. I. Club.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE,
Proprietor "Prince of Wales' Hotel."

Poona, 20th June 1873.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"

By Major W. A. BAKER, R.E.

Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, anticorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horning ham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

J. & E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH.

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,
AND
THE GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,
IN
USED UP,
AND
FORTY WINKS.

Box Plan and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS hitherto carried on in the Name of the Undersigned will in future be carried on under the Name and Style of H. F. SOARES & Co.

H. F. SOARES.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, 21st July 1873.

TO LET, a GODOWN, under the House No. 16 in Apollo Street.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

21st July 1873.

MISSING CHEQUE.

THE undernoted CHEQUE, drawn by the Undersigned, has gone A-MISSING in transmission through the POST. Payment thereof has been stopped, but any person giving information that will lead to the discovery of the document will be REWARDED :—

Cheque on the Bombay Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation for Rs. 20,000, No. 107, dated 22nd May last, favour of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co ; Calcutta.

ALSTONS & Co.,
15th July 1873. Mangalore.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—In pursuance of a Requisition in that behalf signed by certain SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY, NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the said COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and adopting the following Resolution :—

"That the Directors have full power with or without the consent of a General Meeting to declare an interim dividend or interim dividends out of the estimated or realized profits of the Company if and whenever they shall think fit."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 21st July 1873. Agents.

## NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
*Orders immediately attended to.*
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Lecomte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention —

LERAS'

LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as the principal addition to be made to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Cordial, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

PEPSINE,

DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the rapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by the inside virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the Hospital of France by Dr. Lecomte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of neuralgic diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Cobahu in a liquid state ; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotians, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, oss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

Agents :

| | |
|---|---|
| BATHGATE & Co ..... | Calcutta. |
| BARRIE & Co..... | Madras. |
| TREACHER & Co..... | Bombay. |

# TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

## BOMBAY AND POONA.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, IMPORTERS OF OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM THE FIRST ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

*ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.*

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

FISH.—Anchovy, Caviare, Cod Roe, Crab, Eels, Haddock, Herrings, Lampreys, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Sprats, Trout, Turbot and Whitebait.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Duck and Peas, Fowl, Grouse, Hare, Partridge, Pheasant, Rabbit, and Venison.

GOOSE LIVER, ENTIRE (Foie Gras au Natural). Supplies a very fine entree, at present largely used at the best Tables.

FRENCH PATES.—D'Allouettes, Becasses, Becassines, Cailles, Foie de Canard, Foie Gras, Grives, Lievre, Palombe, Perdreaux, Pigeon, et Volaile.

POTTED FISH.—Anchovy, Bloater, Crab, Lobster, and Salmon.

POTTED MEATS.—Beef, Ham, Strasburg, and Tongue.

YORKSHIRE PIES.—Game, Pork, and Veal, and Ham.

SAUSAGES.—Bologna, Oxford, and Truffled.

SOUPS.—Hare, Hotch Potch, Jullienne, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Vegetable, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES.—Beef, Chicken, and Mutton.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.—Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Veal.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.—Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, Carrots, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.—Sante, Sante Surfin, and Vanille.

FRUITS.—Crystallized, Brandied, and in Syrup.

TART FRUITS.—Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Branberry, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Rhubarb, &c.

FRUIT, JAMS AND JELLIES.—Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.

MARMALADES.—Orange and Quince.

BOTTLED JELLIES.—Calf's Foot, Lemon, Madeira, Noyeau, Orange and Punch, in Pints and Quarts.

PICKLES.—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chow Chow, Gherkin, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Oriental, Piccalilli, and Walnut.

FISH SAUCES.—Anchovy, Lobster, Oyster, Shrimp, and Soy.

COOKING & TABLE SAUCES.—Beef Steak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, King of Oudh, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Reading, Royal Osborne, Sir Robert Peel, Soho, Soyer's Sultana, Tomata, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

# TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

## NEW HATS,

LINCOLN BENNETT & Co.'s Superior Manufacture :—

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Best Dress Hats | 14 0 | 16 0 |
| Drab, extra quality | 11 8 | 13 0 |
| Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| Drab, very light | 8 8 | 10 0 |
| Straw Hats | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Tweed Hats | 0 | 5 8 |
| Tweed Caps | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| Scotch Caps, Glengarry's | 5 0 | ... |

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Tavistock, { New Shape / Flat Top | 7 0 / 7 8 | 8 0 / 8 8 |
| Tamworth, { Extra quality, / will not stain, | 9 8 | 10 8 |
| Blandford, { Cork and / M-rino, very / (light ..... / Grey / or Brown ..... | 5 8 | 6 8 |
| Oxford ... | 6 8 | 7 8 |
| Chester ... | 5 8 | 6 8 |
| Ryde ..... Soft top, Black | 6 8 | 7 8 |
| Napier ..... Soft top, Black | 7 0 | 8 0 |

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated Shooting Hat, Cork and Felt, wide Brim | 13 8 | 15 0 |
| Extra Quality | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Regulation { White Helmets | 14 8 | 16 0 |
| tion... { Extra Quality | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Drab Helmets, wide Brim, low Crown | 8 8 | 10 0 |
| High Drab Helmet with Patent Inner Band | 18 0 | 20 0 |

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

A Fresh Supply.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Ladies' White | 2 10 | 3 0 |
| Gent's do. | 2 12 | 3 0 |

GENT'S BRACES.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| French Webb | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Guyots, all Colours | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| India Rubber Cantab | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Scarlet Berlin, extra long | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| Best Webb do. | 2 8 | 3 0 |

GENT'S THREE FOLD LINEN COLLARS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Full Mail, Tomlinson, Strand, Haymarket, per Doz. | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| WestEnd for Dux { Flannel Shirts | 6 8 | 7 8 |

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, GOLD OR IVORY.

Will last for Years.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Front Studs, per Set | 4 0 | 4 8 |
| Collar do, each | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Solitaires per Pair | 4 8 | 5 0 |

UMBRELLAS, WITH FOXE'S PARAGON FRAMES.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Best Italian Silk, natural sticks with strong well-tested Gingham | 10 8 to 13 8 | 12 0 to 15 0 |
| Alpaca, natural sticks | 6 8 | 7 8 |
| Cambric Covers for the above | 2 8 | 3 0 |

WALKING STICKS, NATURAL HANDLES.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Hazel, Blackthorn, Cherry, Orange, Minature, Rattans, Monster Rattans ..... from | 1 0 / 2 8 | 1 4 / 3 0 |

# ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

VOLKART BROTHERS'
PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ZEAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts. | Rs. 40 |
| GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE ,, ,, ,, | ,, 30 |

STILL HOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | ... | ... | ...Rs. 15 per doz. qts. |
| Liebfraumilch | ... | ... | ... ,, 22 ,, ,, |
| Steinwein | ... | ... | ... ,, 20 ,, ,, |
| Rudesheimer | ... | ... | ... ,, 24 ,, ,, |
| Marcobrunner | ... | ... | ... ,, 30 ,, ,, |
| Hochheimer Victoria Berg | | | ... ,, 30 ,, ,, |

CLARETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Estephe Medoc | ... | ... | ...Rs. 9 per doz. qts. |
| Chateau Lamotte | ... | ... | ... ,, 10 ,, ,, |
| Chateau de Prands | ... | ... | ... ,, 14 ,, ,, |
| Vray Canon | ... | ... | ... ,, 18 ,, ,, |
| Chateau Leoville | ... | ... | ... ,, 24 ,, ,, |
| Chateau Lafite | ... | ... | ... ,, 28 ,, ,, |

VERMOUTH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vermouth | ... | ... | ... ,, 12 ,, ,, |

BEER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Pale Ale, in barrels of 4 doz. qts. at | ... | ... | ... Rs. 4-8 per doz. qts. |
| Do. do. do. | | 7 doz. pints at | ... ,, 2-8 ,, pts. |

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 per Cent. Discount on baking 10 dozen or more.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) | | | Rs. 12 per doz. qts. |
| Barbera Amaro Secco ... | (Still) | ... ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| Brachetto ... | ... | ... ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| Barolo ... | ... | ... ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| Nebiolo ... | ... | ... ,, | 12 ,, ,, |
| Passito Forzato ... | ... | ... ,, | 12 ,, ,, |

BRANDIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tricoche & Co. (White Capsule) | | | ...Rs. 16 per doz. qt. |
| Ditto (Red Capsule) | ... | ... ,, | 17 ,, ,, |
| G. Martineau | ... | ... ,, | 18 ,, ,, |
| Blanchy Fr

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 21st JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London is weaker, and quotations are almost nominal.

In Government Securities quotations are the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 1/16.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand ..... 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½
Do. demand..... 99½ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 30 days' sight, 220.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... ... ... ...111½ to 111¾
Four & half per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ...103½
Four per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ... ...104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ... ...103½
10 years' do. do. ... ... ... ...103
5 years, do. do. ... ... ... ...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 ...92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ...115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do., to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6½ ,,

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... ... ...Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 200
Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... ... ... 220
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ... ... ... 221½
Bar Silver.. ... ... ... ... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... ... 16-11-6
Bar Gold 19 ozs. English 100 touch ... ... 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... 16-13

### FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

RUBATTINO'S steamer Arabia has been taking cargo for Liverpool at £2-11-3, and Sir C. Napier, ship, has made further engagements at £2-5 per ton.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ..... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for Colaba, Bank of Bombay, and Spinning shares closed steady. Other shares quiet.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last div-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 8 p.ct. | Agra Bank ... | 93 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ... | 1,430 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New ... | 790 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue ... | 275 |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Do of Madras ... | 1,120 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China ... | 275 |
| 40,000 | 2811 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 nl. |
| 40,000 | 700 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C... | 150 |
| 80,000 | 250 | 125 | 4 p.ct. | National Bank of India. | 121 |
| 16,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ... | 480 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 21⅜ 3/0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock ... | 235 |
| ..... | £20 | 69 1/2 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares ... | 126 |
| ..... | £20 | 43 1/2 | do. | Ditto ... | |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ..... | £18 | 19 5/8 | 7 do. | Do. New Shares ... | |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 77 | Colaba Land Co... | 1,525 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 94 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 30p.s. | Mazagon Land ... | 260 |
| 1,900 | 1,000 | all | 15p.s. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ... | 410 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 30p.s | Alexandra Spinning ... | 1,450 |
| 5'0 | 2,500 | all | 100* | Alliance Spinning ... | 2,680 |
| 300 | 2,000 | all | | Bhownuggur M. & P. Co. | 1,600 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 20* | Bombay United ... | 1,150 |
| 1 800 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills ... | 240 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | ... | Dhurumsey Spinning ... | 1,700 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Great Eastern ... | 2,275 |
| 752 | 1,000 | all | | Jewraj Ballo Mills ... | 1,160 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140p.s | Manockji Petit's ... | 1,250 |
| 900 | 1,0 0 | a | 40 p.s | Morarjee Spinning ... | 1,160 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 150p.s | Oriental ... | 3,300 |
| 800 | 2,500 | 625 | 216p.s | Royal ... | 2,800 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | ... | Soonderdas Spinning ... | 1,325 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 150 p.c | Akbar Cotton Press Co... | 1,850 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 180do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee... | 775 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 850 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co... | 215 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100p.s. | Apollo Press Co... | 6,300 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s. | Bombay Press Co... | 1,325 |
| 200 | 800 | all | 50 p.s | Do New... | 375 |
| 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 p.c | Broach Cotton Co ... | 775 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company... | 1,200 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 60 * | Colaba Press Co... | 5,000 |
| 250 | 9 000 | all | 25 p.c. | East India Press Co... | 2,700 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 500 * | Fort Press Co... | 5,500 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 p.c | Framji Cowasji Press Co. | 1,325 |
| 200 | 1,0 0 | all | 200 p.c | French Press Co ... | 710 |
| 200 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 228 p.c | Hydr aulic Press Co ... | 2,200 |
| 250 | 5,00. | 1,46. | 75 p.c | Imperial Press Co ... | 825 |
| 100 | 400 | 350 | 42½ p.c | Mofussil Press & G. Co... | 722½ |
| 120 | 2,500 | all | 250 p.c | Prince of Wales Press... | 2,100 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | | Sassoon's Press Co... | 800 |
| 400 | 85 | 750 | 135 p.c | Scinde Press Co... | 450 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited... | 1,075 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 85 | Victoria Press, Madras.. | 1,075* |
| 150 | 850 | all | 8 p.ct | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 800 |
| 450 | .. | .. | ... | Volkart United Press Co. | 975 |

* Per share for the half-year.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 105p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ... | 1,370 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 4½ p.ct | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 15 ps. | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld. | 130 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p. c. | Malabar Company Ld... | 102 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 12 ps. | Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ... | 25 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 45 ps. | Preacher & Co ... | 405 |
| 2,000 | 250 | all | 40 ps. | Vicgas Patent Slip Co ... | 55 |

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | 95 | 19½ | ... | Bank of China... | 1 |
| ..... | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank... | 1 |
| ..... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank ... | 1 |
| ..... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula... | 1 |
| ..... | 200 | 70½ | May '67 | Royal Bank ... | 1 |

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the state of the market, and prices, in the absence of sales, are quite nominal. The up-country demand continues very poor, the average daily consumption being about 75 packages. No important sales are reported to have taken place yesterday.

COTTON.

The market continued dull until the close of the day, when a better feeling manifested itself, and prices began to rule in favour of sellers. A large business was done at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ... ... ... ... ... ... ...at Rs. 190 to 192
Akote ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 193 to 195
Broach M. G. ... ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 198 to 210
Hingunghaut ... ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 213 to 215
Dhollerah and Bhownugger ... ... ... ...at ,, 185 to 187
Sawgineed ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 193 to 195
Coompta and Vingorla... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 180 to 181

The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—

103 candies Wadwan ... ... ... ... ... ...at Rs. 181½
50 ,, ,, ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 187
50 ,, Bhownugger ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 188
50 ,, Dholleru ... ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 184
75 ,, Veraw ji ... ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 185 to 186
100 ,, Karanjo ... ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 188
50 ,, Veerungaum ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 176
50 ,, Vingorla ... ... ... ... ... ... ...at ,, 180½

METALS.

500 cwt. Yellow Metal Sheathing...at Rs. 47 per cwt.

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 19th July, compared with the statement issued on 12th July :—

| LIABILITIES. | 12th July. Rs. | 19th July. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ... ... Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,, 10,00,000 | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ... | 10,75,000 | 10,75,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... | 133,60,617 | 1,03,02,269 |
| Do. do. do. at Branches. | 61,78,718 | 58,87,719 |
| Other Deposits ... | 157,05,326 | 1,49,64,735 |
| Post Bills ... | 21,276 | 28,976 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ... | 7,96,452 | 6,42,665 |
| Rs. | 430,76,401 | 3,89,01,364 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ... | 81,22,208 | 77,60,653 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize ... | 17,80,340 | 17,82,521 |
| Loans, on Security of do. do. ... | 12,14,371 | 16,47,210 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn ... | 4,767 | 5,462 |
| Bills Discounted ... | 123,44,179 | 1,74,77,311 |
| Stamps ... | 5,256 | 5,231 |
| Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,[illegible] | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, 20,00 | | |
| ... | 4,24,914 | 4,24,914 |
| Bullion ... | 6,81,289 | 7,11,789 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ... | 6,40,361 | 6,66,156 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ... ... | 17,55,716 | 1,34,21,615 |
| Rs. | 430,76,401 | 3,89,01,364 |

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Penang (s) ..... | Cotton ..... | Kurrachee, July 19. |

The steamer Arctusa, Paulovich, to Trieste, &c, obtained her post clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Patna, to Madras and Calcutta.
Barque Elizabeth, to Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21st JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Virago, s, 50 cases still hock, C.A Ross and Co,
Palermo, s, 25 cases brandy, Henry Gamble.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 1 case saffron, Framjee D Wadia and Co; 16 cases brandy, Bunnevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 170 cwts bones, Hajee Mahomed Natha; 37 bales cotton, Meiseran Mugniram; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Virago, s, 5 chests opium, Owen and Okell; 2 cases M O'P shell, C Nanechund; 91 packages munjeet, Lallbhoy Eswardass, 16 bales wool, Toolseedas Khoosaldass, 60 bales wool, Mooljee Lilladhur; 25 bales wool, Vandrawan Lulloobhoy; 100 bales cotton, Soorjee Damjee.
Arabia, s, 51 bales cotton, Visram Jadowjee; 220 bales cotton, Georgs Lockhart and Co.
Ellora, s, 27 bales wool, Ramdas Vussonjee; 40 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 200 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey; 200 bales cotton, Raili Brothers; 52 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj.
Sunda, s, 400 bags wheat, Stears, Hobart and Co; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
William Woodbury, 53 bales cotton, Megjee Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda, s, 19 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 4,400 bags linseed, Remington and Co; 10 bales skins, Ahmed Mohidin & Co.; 15 bales skins, Hajee Cosman and Co; 8 bales hides and skins, Munjee Coya Bowa Cassum Rawter and Co.
Ellora, s, 140 cwts horns and 3 cases fishmaws, Moledin Veerjee

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia, s, 5 bales hides, G Sigg and Co; 381 bags gingelly seed, S Tyebjee and Co; 60 bales cotton, Munore Hurruchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 19.

Blair, Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 20.

Keir, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Khundwa.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 21.

Dobbs, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment Native Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Mhow.

### PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lt F G Maltby, of the 105th Foot, a candidate for the Bom S C to be 2nd Wing Sub, on probation, vice Capt L C deL Daniell, appointed to the 4th Sikh Infy.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lt C Dempster, of the 106th Foot, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be 2nd Wing Sub, on probation, vice Lt H F S Neill, appointed to the 1st Punjab Cav.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lt-Col (Bt-Col) P F Gardiner, of the Ben S C, Comdt, 2nd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 18th Feb 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 11th March 1871).

Capt A Vivian, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, 3rd Cav, Punjab Frontier Force,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 13th Feb 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 18th Feb 1871).

Capt J R B Atkinson, of the General List, Infy, 2nd Squad Officer, 1st Cav, Punjab Frontier Force,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd Feb 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 18th March 1871).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

That portion of P W Dept Notification No 423, dated 30th June last, transferring Mr F J Johnstone Ex Engr, 1st grade, from the Central Provinces to the Punjab Provincial Establishment is cancelled.

The services of Mr W G L Cotton, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of India, in the P W Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, in the P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 8th July 1873.

FORESTS.

Leave.—Mr H B Condon, Sub-Asst Consr of Forests, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-two days, with effect from 1st July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Mr A C Marshall, Extra Asst Commsr, Montgomery has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-one days, with effect from the 1st Oct 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Asst Surg R T Wright, M D, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Lahore Medical School.

Mr R G Melvill, Offg Deputy Commsr, Sirsa, received charge as Supt of the Jail at that Station from Mr W M Young on the 30th June 1873.

At the recommendation of the Depy Inspr-Genl of Hospitals Rawalpindi Circle, and with the concurrence of the Civil Authorities, Asst Surg G Thomson, M D, 1st Punjab Cav, is appointed to the Medical Charge of the Civil Station at Kohat, vice Surg H Thom, transferred to Gurdaspore.

Lt R Warburton, Asst Commsr, Peshawur, is appointed to hold charge of the Outpost of Mardan during the absence on leave of Mr H B Beckett.

This cancels G O No 2681, dated 26th May 1873.

Mr F P Beacheroft, Asst Commsr, Dalhousie, is invested with the powers of a Mag of the 1st class within the Military Cantonment of Balun, near Dalhousie.

Appointment.—His Honor the Lt-Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr G St B Browne to be an Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Punjab.

Mr Browne is posted to Lahore District.

Leave.—Mr J T Christie, Distric Supt of Police, has been granted a further extension of leave for one month, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil leave Code.

Mr C Aldridge, Offg District Supt of Police, Sirsa, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Appointment.—Mr. A Hammond, Offg Asst District Supt of Police, Ferozpore, to officiate as District Supt of Police, Sirsa, during Mr Aldridge's absence on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Col H F M Boisragon, Comdg 4th Sikh Infy, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate, in continuation of privilege leave, from 11th July to 11th Sept 1873, to remain at Simla.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 30th June 1873 directing Asst Surg J Lloyd, M D., to assume officiating Medical charge of the 3rd Punjab Infy, vice Surg H Thom, M D., transferred temporarily to another appointment.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Regtl Order dated 18th May 1873, directing Capt G C Bird, appointed 3rd Squad Officer in G G O No. 367 of 1873, to continue to officiate as Commdt, and to do so in addition to his duties as 3rd Squad Officer; and Lt H F S Neill, appointed 2nd Squad Sub, to continue to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 2nd Squadron Subaltern.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

Appointment.—Mr W Charde, Clerk, 4th class, 1st grade, office of Supt Engr, Sirhind Canal, is permanently appointed to the P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, in that class and grade, with effect from 1st December 1872.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | | Mail. closes. | | After-packet. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom ... | July 25 | ... | 3-30 P.M. | ... | 4-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee ... | ,, 23 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.. | ,, 30 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| China ... | ,, 28 | ... | 4-30 P.M. | ... | No after packet. |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c..... | Aug. 1 | ... | 3-30 P.M. | ... | 4-30 P.M. |

### MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

| Regular dates. | | Supplemental dates. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday ... | Aug. 1 | Friday ... | Aug. 8 |
| ,, ... | ,, 29 | ,, ... | Sept. 5 |

### CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 4 P.M. | | 4 P.M. |
| Monday ... | July 28 | Tuesday ... | Oct. 21 |
| ,, ... | Aug. 11 | ,, ... | Nov. 4 |
| ,, ... | ,, 25 | ,, ... | ,, 18 |
| ,, ... | Sept. 8 | ,, ... | Dec. 2 |
| ,, ... | ,, 22 | ,, ... | ,, 16 |
| Tuesday ... | Oct. 7 | ,, ... | ,, 30 |

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22rd July 1873. | 12th Sept. 1873. | 10th Nov. 1873. | |
| 26th ,, ,, | 17th ,, ,, | 14th ,, ,, | |
| *30th ,, ,, | 22nd ,, ,, | 17th ,, ,, | |
| 3rd Aug. 1873. | 27th ,, ,, | 21st ,, ,, | |
| 6th ,, ,, | *29th ,, ,, | 24th ,, ,, | |
| 9th ,, ,, | 3rd Oct. 1873. | *28th ,, ,, | |
| *13th ,, ,, | 6th ,, ,, | *1st Dec. 1873. | |
| 16th ,, ,, | *10th ,, ,, | 5th ,, ,, | |
| 20th ,, ,, | 13th ,, ,, | 18 h ,, ,, | |
| 23rd ,, ,, | 17th ,, ,, | 12th ,, ,, | |
| *27th ,, ,, | 20 h ,, ,, | * 5th ,, ,, | |
| 30th ,, ,, | *24th ,, ,, | 19 th ,, ,, | |
| 3rd Sept. 1873. | 27th ,, ,, | 22nd ,, ,, | |
| 6th ,, ,, | 31st ,, ,, | 28th ,, ,, | |
| *10th ,, ,, | 3rd Nov. 1873. | 29th ,, ,, | |
| 13th ,, ,, | *7th ,, ,, | | |

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

### THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ..... | Rs. | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| Half Year ..... | *ditto* ..... ,, | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Three Months ..... ..... | *ditto* ..... ,, | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| One Month ..... | *ditto* ..... ,, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| One Week ..... | *ditto* ..... ,, | 1 | 8 | 0 |

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Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

### *TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.*

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THEACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

### NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GORDON—July 20th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. W. E. Gordon, of a daughter

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW—July 17th, at Kidderpore, Calcutta, the wife of T. C. Barlow, Esq., Firm of John Teil and Co., of a son.
THOMPSON—July 17th, at the Luz, Madras, the wife of Edmund Thompson, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College, of a son.

DEATHS.

BURLAND—July 2nd, at Sichar, Thomas Burland, Esq., aged 50 years.
BALD—July 11th, at Vellore, Key Sergeant Peter Bald, aged 73 years and 8 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*The Daily* "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873.

THE sarcasms of which the Public Works Department has been ever made the butt have not chilled the zeal of its officials, as he who hath an eye to see may notice in half-an-hour's ride through the Fort of Bombay. We allude more especially to that part of it called Frere Town: we should be happy if we could record that the pulling-down influence of the Department had extended to the numerous lanes which branch off our main streets, and are the hot-beds of stinks, stables, ghorawallahs, and stagnant heat. The neighbourhood of the Bandstand is a chief scene of the Department's present activity, the reticulation of roads in that vicinity being altered or repaired to a very great extent. The Mayo Road, which is the new road that strikes down to the Bandstand from the Queen's Statue and along by the Rotten Row Oval, is being extended in a manner which is meant to prove the death of that other road which was the tortuous means of access to the bandstand from the Apollo Bunder or from opposite the Wellington Fountain. To the driver this latter road was a nuisance from its sharp corners and overhanging trees, but now, or at all events in a short time, he will be able to forsake it for a large broad road, eighty feet wide, which is to be joined to the Mayo Road, and to cut across the Maidan thirty or forty yards further off from the Secretariat than the present road until it joins the new road to Colaba and debouches opposite the Apollo Bunder. This change will effect several improvements. The open space adjoining the Secretariat can be enlarged and levelled up, so that that fine building may be seen to as great advantage as the obtrusive Mechanics' Institute will allow; the carriage area immediately surrounding the Bandstand will be greatly extended; and last, but not least, an easy means of communication will be opened up between the Apollo Bunder and the Olympus of the Town Band. A road which at present runs along the eastern side of the Football ground, and is crowded with carriages on the hockey evenings, is, we understand, only temporary, and doomed to be closed in a short time. This news will be lamented by the hockey-admirers, but we hasten to comfort them with the information that it is probable that the hockey-players will require to look out for fresh fields and pastures new wherein to enjoy their pastime, because we hear the ground which these players use has been fixed upon for the site of the New European General Hospital. It is now several years since the foundation stone of this institution was laid on a site on the Esplanade near the Crawford Markets. Foundation-stones of public buildings in Bombay have a curious way of travelling from one place to another, an effect of which has been, when one has been laid, to induce some persons to doubt very much whether the building for which it is intended will ever be erected over the spot whereon it has been laid with all due pomp and ceremony. Already, we have seen the foundation-stone of the University Buildings, the new Elphinstone High School, and the Strangers' Home disturbed from that repose which in England, where people who build buildings usually make up their minds as to a site before they lay foundation-stones, such things are allowed to enjoy after the last portentous tap of the hammer has been administered; and now we hope that the vicissitudes of the foundation-stone of the New European General Hospital will be at an end when it is dropped into its new position. We understand that altogether new plans are to be adopted for the Hospital, as a style of building which may have been unobjectionable near the pendalls on the Esplanade might not be so appropriate in a situation near the Apollo Bunder and the new road to Colaba. By the way, Colaba is evidently going to be well provided with means of access from the Fort. The Back Bay Road is being extended along by the sea-wall from the Bandstand to a point on the Colaba main road near the buildings of the Colaba Cotton Company. This will prove a great convenience to many persons as to distance, but it will be more appreciated because of the presence of the sea breeze and the absence of cotton carts and splay-legged bullocks.

The Public Works Department's activity is as visible in the various buildings which are springing up as in new road-making. The Secretariat Tower will soon be finished, and another of those huge cocked-hat erections which are so much in favour with our architects added to the city. The woodwork of the long-pointed roof is being put in, and it will be but the work of a very few days to cover the framework with tiles. The University Buildings are progressing apace inside as well as out. They have been roofed with red tiles, but of course the greatest amount of work has been done internally since the monsoon commenced. The groining of the central hall has been completed, and the workmen are now employed in cleaning the stone. This operation will be finished in a fortnight or three weeks, and we should advise those who are anxious to see what in a short time will be the chastest and most beautiful room in Bombay to postpone their visit for a month, when the interior is sure to be finished. At present not only does the scaffolding prevent the groining from being seen, but there is always danger to any one who happens to be beneath it. The iron work for the gallery is being put up. It was designed here by Mr. Molecey, one of the rising young architects in the Public Works Department, and we should say, judging from its handsome appearance, that it will contribute greatly to the beauty of the gallery and the hall. It is fully expected that the building will be ready for the purposes of the next Convocation, which takes place about the middle of January. The High Court buildings were rather slowly pushed forward during Colonel Fuller's absence in England, but since his return the complete building has shot upwards considerably. We say "complete" purposely, because it was at first intended that the building, the general design of which is a long centrepiece with wings attached at right angles, should be gone on with only so far as concerned the middle portion, whereas now, under the architect's personal supervision, the wings are as far advanced as is the body of the building. The works at the new Elphinstone High School, at the foot of the Maidan Road and adjoining the Native Town, have been suspended for the monsoon, in consequence of the contractors for the rubble-work, &c., having sent in too high tenders for wet-weather operations. As soon as the dry weather sets in, the works will be renewed. The Department officials are not to be frightened by the outcry made against the stables which they are erecting on the Esplanade in the vicinity of Taylor's Private Hotel. They contend that nothing offensive will proceed from them, as they will be flushed nightly, and are to be used during the day-time only. We think, however, that the preservation of the beauty of the Esplanade, if not also of its free space, should be an element in the question as well as the sanitary point, and we regret that the Public Works Department has not seen the matter in this light. These stables are to be built in the shape of a long quadrangle, inside of which it is intended to erect godowns for the stores of the various Government Departments. Thus we may expect that a very large slice will be taken out of the chief recreation ground which we possess in the city. It is, we believe, quite true that the School of Arts is to be removed from the Esplanade to that open space of ground which lies under the cliff at Malabar Hill, and is situated to the right of the Back Bay Road just at the point where it rises to the Hill. The teachers are somewhat alarmed at the prospect of a change, because there is no doubt that the new site is a hot one. However, Government have been in a manner compelled to decide as they have done. We understand that a site for the School was offered to the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital and the Crawford Market, but that he, not liking that the school should be contiguous to the infirmary, raised an objection to the site for various reasons, among them, that the smoke from some trifling pottery works in the School would prove a nuisance to the Native Town. Whereupon Government said practically, "Well, if your kilns would be a nuisance on the site we offer to you, then they must be a nuisance where you are now; therefore the School of Arts had better be removed altogether from the Esplanade." A building of a plainer description than it was intended to erect near the Goculdas Hospital is, we believe, about to be designed for the Chowpatty site, while the houses at present in occupation there are to be given up for the accommodation of the teaching staff. We have now sketched the principal operations of the Public Works Department as regards Bombay and its new buildings.

### NOTE OF THE DAY.

WHAT we believed would be the result of the reopening of the question of railway guage in India by Lord Northbrook is reported to have taken place, for we notice the *Pioneer* has received from its Simla correspondent the following telegram :—"The battle of the gauges was decided in Council yesterday, so far as the Government of India is concerned. But the decision has to be submitted to the Secretary of State, and is not likely to be made public at present. It is generally believed, however, that the advocates of an unbroken guage have prevailed."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CARLISTS.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

LONDON, 21st JULY.

The Carlists succeeded in capturing Ignalada. The authorities of Barcelona have formed a committee of public safety.

Russia retains Kungrad. The Khan of

into by a cargo boat; but the necessary repairs, it was thought, had been effectually completed, as the owners obtained the usual Board of Trade certificate before sailing. However, some of the shippers appear not to be satisfied; and we hear one firm are taking legal steps to recover over a lakh of rupees for damage to goods to their consignment. The steamer is to be docked on the 24th instant, when no doubt it will be found out where the leak is.

THE PARSEE FOOT-BALL CLUB.—We last year mentioned with pleasure the fact that a number of young Parsees had established a football club, and we are glad to see that that club has this season resumed the healthful exercise. But a letter from a member of that club tells us that they are inconvenienced by having frequently to change the ground on which they play, and have even sometimes to return home without having had a game, the ground on which they were kindly permitted to play last year and this year also by Mr. Kahandas Muncharam, Executive Engineer, being occupied by the Europeans, who play at the game of what our correspondent calls "Hurling Javelins" on the same day (Wednesday) which is fixed by the Parsees for their play. They have been permitted to play every Sunday on the ground on which the Bombay Football Club play, and our correspondent hopes that the Committee of the Bombay Football Club will allow his club to play on Wednesdays also. We do not know whose permission is necessary, but if the ground be not already occupied on Wednesdays, it would, we think, be well to encourage the Parsee Club by allowing them to play there, and we hope that the young Parsees may obtain the permission of the authorities. The Parsees show a commendable desire to adopt manly and invigorating English games, and such clubs as the Parsee Football Club should have every encouragement.

MRS. HURRYCHUND CHINTAMON has very wisely resolved to retain her native costume in England, so far as the climate of England will permit. She will stop there with her husband and children for six months. —*Indian Mirror.*

WE hear on reliable source that Mr. Potter, an Irish gentlemen, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Crown prosecutor in the Kurrachee districts. Mr. Potter is now in England, and we hear and hope he will soon join his appointment.—*Sindian.*

FOR some time past the Lus Beyla district has been disturbed by earthquakes, several shocks having been felt during the last twenty days. No injury has been done, though the shocks were severe enough to overturn water pots lying on the ground.—*Ibid.*

ON Friday last a Banian, native of Upper Sind, took his passage with two brothers in the train for Kotree. For some days he had been suffering from abberration of mind, and on passing the Mulleer bridge he jumped up, and before he could be prevented had got through the window and fell into the road, being killed on the spot. The body was brought here by the return train, and, after the usual inquest, was given to his relatives. —*Sind News.*

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (July 19th) with the following cargo :—215 bales wool, 2 cases Sind work, 1 case stores, 27 packages indigo, 13 bags yellow arsenic, 1 case wearing apparel, 1 bag dates, 37 bags seeds, 1 bundle sundries, 14 bags drugs, 49 bundles roots, 4 bags skins, 29 bales hides, and 110 bales cotton, and 1,800 bags rice for transhipment. She brought Mr. Graves and one deck as passengers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD Co.'s s. s. ARETUSA, 960 tons, Captain D. Paulovich, will sail to-day for Trieste via the Canal with the following passengers :—For Trieste—Mr. D. J. Mackintosh. For Suez—Mr. J. M. Peebles, and Dr. E. C. Duncan. For Aden—Seven Mahomedans. She will carry the following cargo :—For Trieste—543½ bales cotton. For Liverpool—1,260 bales cotton, 153 bales wool, 140 cwts. coir yarn, 275 cwts. gails, 115 cwts. horns, 171½ cwts. hemp, and 1,267½ cwts. linseed. For Venice—300 bales cotton.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

JULY.

| HIGH WATER. Time. | Height. | | LOW WATER. Time. | Height. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | IN. FT. | | H. M. | IN. FT. | |
| 10 35 m | 5 9 | | 3 55 m | 6 4 | |
| 10 6 a | 2 9 | Tuesday..... 22 | 4 34 a | 1 10 | |
| 11 15 m | 5 8 | | 4 21 m | 6 4 | |
| 10 46 a | 5 10 | Wednesday ... 23 | 5 16 a | 2 8 | |
| 11 52 m | 5 11 | | 5 3 m | 6 6 | |
| 11 28 a | 3 4 | Thursday ..... 24 | 5 55 a | 2 8 | |
| | | | 5 20 m | 6 5 | |
| 0 22 a | 6 0 | Friday ..... 25 | 6 28 a | 3 1 | |
| 0 6 m | 3 5 | | 6 15 m | 6 1 | |
| 0 54 a | 6 1 | Saturday ..... 26 | 6 58 a | 3 5 | |
| 0 41 m | 3 6 | | 6 48 m | 5 9 | |
| 1 29 a | 5 9 | Sunday ..... 27 | 7 30 a | 3 8 | |
| 1 16 m | 3 6 | | 7 20 m | 5 3 | |
| 1 48 a | 5 6 | Monday..... 28 | 8 3 a | 3 9 | |

Moon—New, 24th, 3h. 24m. P.M.

## HIGH COURT.—22ND JULY.

[Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

APPEAL FOR JUDGMENT.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshi—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunneebaee, widow—In person.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Judunroy v Huzareemull Ruttonchund—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

533-72—In person—Shungarse v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v Navalbaee, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

334-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wazira v Cristnajee Nagraj and others—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

451-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—R. L. Southern and another v Bhimjee Cullianjee—No appearance.

SHORT CAUSES.

53-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—The Justices of Peace for Bombay v Shamrao Ramchunder Garud —No appearance.

280-73—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Venayeckrao Ramchundra v Dhunjeebhoy Jevajee Desai—No appearance.

358-73—In person—Shungarse v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

433-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v Navalbaee, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

334-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wazira v Cristnajee Nagraj and others—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. the Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

SHORT CAUSES.

442-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Nensey Khyraj and another v Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada and another—No appearance.

446-72—Leathes Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ardaseer Jehangir Framjee—No appearance.

461-73—Jefferson and Payne—The Austrian Trading Company and another v A C Brice, Junior—No appearance.

466-73—Dallas and Lynch—George Francis Philips v Kondajee Allcojee Patell and another—No appearance.

469-73—In person—Moolchund Ruttenjee v Shridher Balcrushna—No appearance.

471-73—Jefferson and Payne—Tullockchund Hokumchund v Lala Jaidayal—No appearance.

477-73—K. Morojee—Dhunraj Kerparam and another v Rampursad Ghirdharilall—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee.

601-72—In person—Valloo Gunajee v Jeewabaee, widow—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and Co. v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.

681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Wajee Muddonjee v H. Bazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ali and Co v H Thawr & Co—P Cowasjee

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Baee Meherbaee, widow v Khoja Alibhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Baee Jeevee v Soondarjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

613-71—P. Cowasjee—Dheeroo Jeewanoo v Fazulla Casumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

## THE DISPUTE ABOUT LAND NEAR THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others, who have filed a suit against Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal to recover possession of certain land situated near the Towers of Silence, appeared in support of a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship last month in the suit. With the permission of the Advocate-General, who appeared for the defendants under the instructions of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Mr. Anstey said that, owing to circumstances detailed in the correspondence which had passed between the solicitors, he was instructed to ask his Lordship to postpone the hearing of the rule until Monday next Mr. Owen, who instructed the learned counsel, had been very much occupied elsewhere.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Does the Advocate-General object?

Advocate-General—No, my Lord, I do not object.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Will you be ready, gentlemen on Monday week? There is no particular reason for hurrying on the motion.

Both Mr. Anstey and the Advocate-General said they would be ready on Monday next.

The Advocate-General said he wished to take this opportunity of saying that he did not appear in this case in his official capacity; but appeared simply as an advocate just as much as his learned friend Mr. Anstey did. A great deal had been said regarding him in connection with another case (the Towers of Silence case) —

Mr. Anstey—I am quite innocent of that.

The Advocate-General said he did not mean to refer to his learned friend. But he thought it right to say that he had never advised, nor had he been consulted by, Government in the matter.

The hearing of the rule *nisi* was postponed until Monday next.

## FOOTBALL.

LAST night a tight little game was played by Reds and Yellows—the former chosen by Murray and the latter by young Peile. If anything, the game went in favour of the Yellows, who claimed most touch-downs, but notwithstanding, there can be no doubt that the Reds, piloted by their Captain, played pluckily, and once or twice brilliantly. Murray made a splendid attempt to run-in and touch-down at the Yellows' goal, and McPherson was brought to grief three times in attempting the same exploit. For the Yellows, Peile, Campbell, Cope, and Boevey played in first-rate style. The International Match is now being talked of, but judging by the amount of fellows who were winded last night at a comparatively early stage of the game we think this great match ought to be postponed for at least another week.

The first match of the season of the younger Club, the Bombay United, took place last evening, the sides being Irish (Reds) versus English and Scotch (Blues). The latter, although playing with the wind against them, had the better of the game the whole time, having procured a touch-down five times, four of which were secured by Partridge and the fifth by Frost. Vining's kicks at goal were very good, but unfortunately the wind proved too much for them. J. O'Shea, Stapleton, Spillain, Ryan, and McDowell did well for the Irish, but their united endeavours proved of little avail, while the Blues produced such men as the three Cummings, Gordon, Vining, Frost and Partridge. A match between the members of this Club and that of the St. Xavier's College is on the tapis, when Eton rules will be adopted.

## CRICKET AT SATTARA.

A. — K. *versus* L. — Z.

A Match played at Sattara on the 19th.

| A. — K. | 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Vidal, c Shanlon b Adams..... | 8 | b Pte. Hart..... | 14 |
| Mr. Ozanne, b Adams..... | 0 | c Forsyth b Hart ..... | 16 |
| Mr. Oliphant, run out..... | 12 | h w, b Adams ..... | 17 |
| Mr. Young, c Pte. Hart b Adams. | 0 | b Adams ..... | 2 |
| Private Tye, b Adams ..... | 1 | b Adams ..... | 0 |
| Corpl. Larmour, h w, b Adams..... | 2 | c Ashenden b Adams... | 1 |
| Private Solomon, b Adams ..... | 0 | st. Anderson b Hart... | 0 |
| ,, Shanlon, b Adams..... | 0 | b Hart ..... | 0 |
| ,, M'Laughlin, b Adams..... | 2 | l b w, b Hart ..... | 1 |
| ,, Sparks, b Adams ..... | 0 | run out..... | 2 |
| ,, Bonnet, not out ..... | 5 | b Adams ..... | 1 |
| Corpl. Latter, b Adams ..... | 1 | not out..... | 5 |
| Extras ..... | 4 | ..... | 8 |
| Total..... | 33 | Total..... | 76 |

| L. — Z. | 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major Gillespie, c and b Ozanne... | 3 | c Oliphant b Ozanne. | 3 |
| Mr. Anderson, b Tye ..... | 6 | not out..... | 4 |
| ,, Grant, c Tye b Ozanne ..... | 6 | b Ozanne ..... | 14 |
| ,, Gibson, b Ozanne ..... | 5 | b McLaughlin ..... | 5 |
| ,, Adams, b McLaughlin..... | 4 | b Ozanne ..... | 1 |
| ,, J. Davidson, b Ozanne ..... | 1 | b Vidal..... | 0 |
| Pte. Hart, c Vidal b McLaughlin | 6 | b Vidal..... | 12 |
| ,, Ashenden, c Oliphant b Ozanne | 0 | c Bonnet b Ozanne... | 4 |
| Mr. Coles, st. Vidal b McLaughlin. | 0 | b Ozanne ..... | 7 |
| Corpl. Hart, not out ..... | 3 | b McLaughlin ..... | 1 |
| Mr. H. Davidson, b McLaughlin .... | 0 | b Vidal..... | 0 |
| Pte. Forsyth, st. Vidal b McLaughlin | 0 | b Ozanne..... | 0 |
| Extras ..... | 10 | ..... | 4 |
| Total..... | 44 | Total ..... | 55 |

As example of the enormous profits that are being made by ironworks is furnished by the statement that the Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Company, near Sheffield, are about to present each proprietor of an original share, with a fully paid up new £10 share, beside paying a dividend of 20 per cent., or close thereupon, on the ordinary shares. The Newsley Coal and Iron Company have done the same thing to their shareholders.

## THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

| BOMBAY *White* | *versus* | CALCUTTA. *Black.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K's 4th. | | 1. P to K's 4th. |
| 2. B to Q's B's 4th. | | 2. Kt to K's B's 3rd. |
| 3. P to Q's 4th. | | 3. P takes P. |
| 4. P to K's 5th. | | 4. P to Q's 4th. |
| 5. Q takes P. | | 5. P takes B. |
| 6. Q takes Queen. | | 6. K takes Q. |
| 7. P takes Kt. | | 7. P takes P. |
| 8. Kt to K's B's 3rd. | | 8. B to K's B's 4th. |
| 9. Kt to Q's 4th. | | 9. B to K's Kt's 3rd. |
| 10. Castles. | | 10. P to Q's B's 4th. |
| 11. Kt. to Q's Kt's 5th. | | 11. B takes P. |
| 12. B to K's B's 4th. | | 12. Kt to Q's 2nd. |
| 13. Kt to Q's B's 3rd. | | 13. B to Q's 6th. |
| 14. K's R to K's Sqr. | | 14. Kt to K's 4th. |
| 15. Q's R to Q's Sqr. | | 15. K to Q's B's Sqr. |
| 16. B takes Kt. | | 16. P takes B. |
| 17. R takes P. | | 17. P to Q's Kt's 3rd. |
| 18. P to Q's Kt's 3rd. | | 18. P takes P. |
| 19. R takes B. | | 19. P takes P. |
| 20. Kt to Q's B's 2nd. | | 20. B to K's Kt's 2nd. |
| 21. R to K's 7th. | | 21. P Queen's ch. |
| 22. Kt takes Q. | | 22. R takes Kt. |
| 23. R to Q's B's 7th ch. | | 23. K to Q's R's 3rd. |
| 24. R to Q's 7th. | | 24. B to K's 4th. |
| 25. R to Q's K's 7th ch. | | 25. K to B's Sqr. |
| 26. R takes P ch. | | 26. B takes R. |
| 27. R takes R. | | 27. B to K's Sqr. |
| 28. R to Q's K's 7th. | | 28. R to Q's Sqr. |
| 29. R takes R. | | 29. K takes Q's R. |
| 30. K to K's B's Sqr. | | 30. P to K's 4th. |
| 31. K to K's 2nd. | | 31. P to B's 5th. |
| 32. P to K's 3rd. | | 32. B to B's 2nd. |
| 33. R to Q's 7th. | | 33. K to B's 3rd. |
| 34. R takes P. | | 34. R to K's 4th. |
| 35. R takes P. | | 35. P to K's 5th. |
| 36. R to R's 4th. | | 36. K to Q's B's 4th. |
| 37. R to R's 5th. | | 37. K to Q's 5th. |
| 38. P to B's 4th. | | 38. B to Q's 3rd. |
| 39. P to B's 5th. | | 39. P to K's 6th. |
| 40. P to B's 6th. | | 40. P to K's 7th. |
| 41. P to Q's K's 8th. | | 41. P to B's 6th. |
| 42. P to B's 7th. | | 42. P to B's 7th. |
| 43. P takes P. | | 43. P Queens. |
| 44. R to Q's 2nd ch. | | 44. K to K's 5th. |
| 45. R takes B. | | 45. Q to Q's B's 5th. |
| 46. K to Q's Sqr. | | 46. Q to Q's K's 6th (ch). |
| 47. K to K's 2nd. | | 47. Q to K's B's 6th (ch). |
| 48. K to K's Sq. | | 48. Q to K's B's 8th (ch). |
| 49. K to K's B's 2nd. | | 49. Q takes K's P (ch). |
| 50. K to B's Sq. | | 50. Q to K's R's 8th (ch). |
| 51. K to K's 2nd. | | 51. Q to K's B's 6th (ch). |
| 52. K to Q's 2nd. | | 52. Q takes B's P. |
| 53. R to Q's 8th. | | 53. Q to K's B's 7th (ch). |
| 54. K to Q's B's Sqr. | | 54. Q to Q's B's 4th (ch). |
| 55. K to Q's Sqr. | | 55. Q to Q's B's 4th. |
| 56. R to Q's K's 8th. | | 56. K to Q's 6th. |
| 57. R to Q's K's 3rd (ch.) | | 57. K to Q's 5th. |
| 58. R to Q's K's 8th. | | 58. Q to Q's 4th. |
| 59. K to Q's B's Sqr. | | 59. K to Q's 6th. |
| 60. K to Q's K's Sqr. | | 60. K to Q's B's 6th. |
| 61. R to Q's B's 8th (ch.) | | 61. K to Q's K's 6th. |
| 62. R to Q's K's 8th (ch.) | | 62. K to Q's R's 6th. |
| 63. K to Q's B's Sqr. | | 63. Q to Q's B's 3rd (ch.) |
| 64. K to Q's K's Sqr. | | 64. Q to Q's 3rd. |
| 65. R to Q's B's 8th, and resigns. | | |

## BANGALORE RACES.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE CUP.—A poor race. Won in a canter by Desert Born. Last mile and a quarter 2min. 34½sec. Moosah did not appear fit, and ran very badly. Desert Born's lottery price Rs. 870, Marksman's Rs. 100, Moosah's Rs. 90, Saum's Rs. 90.

ARAB PLATE.—Won by half a length by Marquis; Tokay second. This race was regularly thrown away. First of all Tokay lost thirty yards at the start secondly, a native with a large quantity of lead round his waist was put up instead of a professional. The result was, when he came to the finish, he was utterly done up. Tokay the favourite bought by his owner for Rs. 1,100. Time 3min. 36½sec. Marquis sold for Rs. 550.

BANGALORE CUP.—Won easily by Little John. Coquette was much fancied by her owner, who bought the whole of her in one lottery, and three-quarters of her in a second. Last mile and a quarter 2min. 31½sec. Lottery prices: Mr. Atlas' Stable Rs. 840, Coquette Rs. 500, Jane Grey Rs. 100—in first lottery. In second lottery—Mr. Atlas' Stable Rs. 950, Coquette Rs. 490, Jane Grey Rs. 110.

WALER PURSE.—Won easy by Timbertop. Fireman out of the race altogether. Last mile and a quarter 2min. 25sec.; last half mile. 54sec. Middy second. Lottery prices: Timbertop Rs. 1,090, Middy Rs. 590, Fireman Rs. 110.

OFFICERS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Won in a walk by Vedette. Brunette beaten before she had gone half a mile.

We take the following detailed account from the *Bangalore Examiner* :—

The lotteries were better attended yesterday—that is, the room was more crowded and noisy, but the lottery papers did not fill so well. The small fields in most of the races partly accounts for this, and the fact that the great superiority of one horse in each race makes the interest flag after the favourite is drawn had also something to do with it.

Five lotteries were drawn, and in three of them the favourite fell to the same gentleman who had but two or three tickets only in each lottery.

The following are the prices given :—

Mysore Cup—Rs. 2,000.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Desert Born sold for ..... | Rs. | 870 |
| Marksman..... | ,, | 100 |
| Saum..... | ,, | 90 |
| Moosa ..... | ,, | 90 |

Bangalore Cup—Two lotteries of Rs. 2,000 each.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Atlas' Stable sold for .... | Rs. | 810 & 950 |
| Coquette..... | ,, | 500 & 490 |
| Jane Gray ..... | ,, | 100 & 110 |
| Woodstock ..... | ,, | 50 & 10 |

Arab Plate—Rs. 2,000.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tokay sold for..... | Rs. | 1,130 |
| Marquis ..... | ,, | 550 |
| Eldrum ..... | ,, | 130 |

Waler Purse—Rs. 1,500.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Timbertop sold for..... | Rs. | 1,090 |
| Middy ..... | ,, | 590 |
| Fireman ..... | ,, | 110 |

The course is still very hard, but no damage is reported, except that Marchioness came in very lame after her victory on Tuesday. She was however out yesterday and seemed to walk sound.

It is now confidently stated that the Secret will not start this season.

### THE RUNNING.

MYSORE CUP.—Value Rs. 750. For all maiden Arabs. 1½ miles. Weight for age. Winner of the Maharajah's Cup 7lbs. extra. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 150, when the race closes, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Closed to dealers.

| | st. lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major Lindsay's ..... | c a h | Desert Born... | 9 11 Hackney ... 1 |
| Mr. Jones's ..... | b a h | Moosa ..... | 9 7 Hastings ... 2 |
| H. H. Aga Khan's ..... | g a h | Saum ..... | 9 4 Syed ..... 3 |
| Mr. Covey's ..... | b a h | Marksman ... | 9 4 Tyrrell ..... 4 |

Marksman and Saum made the pace a cracker from the start—and kept together all round to the back of the course, Desert Born lying well behind. Just before getting to the rocks Moosa went up and Desert Born shortened his distance. When they came from behind the rocks, Marksman had fallen back, leaving the lead to Moosa and Saum. Up the hill Desert Born joined his horses, and passing the quarter mile had got a lead. Saum's jockey now began to use his whip freely, and Moosa flourished his also, but did not strike. Desert Born could not be caught, and won easily in good time.

Time—28s, 57s, 1m 28s, 2m, 3m 2½s.

ARAB PLATE—For all Arabs. Rs. 400 from the fund. Weight for age. 1½ miles. Winners of one se ason 7 lbs. additional, of two or more seasons 12 lbs. Winner of the Maharajah's Cup 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 200, when the race closes, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start.

| | st. lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Covey's ..... | b a h | Marquis ..... | 9 10 Tyrrell ..... 1 |
| Mr. Ali Abdoolah's ... | c a h | Tokay ..... | 9 10 Owner ..... 2 |
| H. H. Aga Khan's ..... | g a h | Eldrum..... | 9 0 Brewtey..... 3 |

Tokay was left five or six lengths behind at the start, but as the race was slow at the beginning, by the time they had passed the distance post all were in a line, Eldrum rolling all over the course. Rounding the turn Tokay was slightly leading, but Marquis went to the front again, and along the back of the course it was a pretty sight to see the cluster: first one, then another, putting his nose in front. When they came out from behind the rocks Marquis and Tokey were together, Eldrum beaten. All up the straight, it was a beautiful race, both horses together, but Mr. Ali was first at the whip. Shouts for both horses and great excitement at the stand; but Marquis lasted longest, and won a splendid race by a neck.

Time—31s, 1m 2s, 1m 33½, 2m 2s, 2m 35m, 3m 37½s.

BANGALORE CUP—Value Rs. 1,000. For all English and Colonial and country-bred maidens. Weight for age and class. 1½ miles. Winner first day 5 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 300, when the race closes, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables, or in *bona fide* different interests, to start, or the Cup will be withheld.

| | st. lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Atlas's ..... | br w c | Little John... | 8 12 Brewtey..... 1 |
| Mr. Ali Abdoolah's..... | b w m | Coquette ..... | 9 3 Owner ..... 2 |
| Mr. Atlas's..... | b w m | Meg Merrilies | 9 3 Irvine ..... 3 |
| Mr. Hackney's ..... | c h f | Jane Grey .... | 8 3 Finch..... 4 |
| Mr. Joseph's..... | b w c | Woodstock ... | 8 6 Tingey ..... 5 |

Meg Merrilies went to the front on the fall of flag, to make the running for Little John, Jane Grey close behind, then Little John and Coquette. In this order they passed the mile post. Shortly afterwards Little John went up and the three were together; Coquette still keeping up the waiting tactics. On coming into sight again it was seen that Jane Grey was quite beaten, Coquett now closed, and on coming, Little John was seen to be leading in a canter, Coquette's jockey at work, and Meg Merrilies who had performed her mission cantering in rear. This style of racing was carried on to the stand, when Little John won in a canter by three or four lengths.

Time—26s, 54½s, 1m 23½s, 1m 55½, 2m 58s.

THE WALERS' PURSE.—Rs. 400. For all Colonial horses. R. C. and distance. Weight for age. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 75, 1st July Rs. 100, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Winners of one season 7 lbs., of two or more seasons 12 lbs. additional. Winner of meeting 5 lbs. extra. Closed to dealers.

| | st. lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Covey's .. ..... | b w g | Timbertop ... | 10 2 Tyrrell ..... 1 |
| Mr. Jones's ..... | b w g | Middy ..... | 9 11 Hastings ... 2 |
| Mr. Dowsall's..... | c w g | Fireman ..... | 10 2 Hastings... 3 |

Timbertop went to the front and kept the lead all round, Middy waiting behind. Fireman, contrary to expectation, kept his place to the distance and was pulled up. Timbertop won easily by two lengths.

Time—2m. 24½s. R. C.

THE OFFICERS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Value Rs. 500. For all horses the property of officers of H. M. Service serving in the Mysore Division. G. R. 1 mile. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Winners of the meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st April Rs. 50, 1st May Rs. 75, 1st July Rs. 100, Rs. 75 for a start.

| | st. lbs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Captain Langford's ... | b w g | Vedette..... | 10 11 Mr. Going. 1 |
| Major Alexander's ... | b w m | Brunette ..... | 10 3 Hogg..... 2 |

A very pretty race indeed. Both horses looked almost like one the first half mile, which Vedette made very hot. This cutting down pace suited well, for by the time they got up the hill, Captain Maunsell, just inside the stand, let Brunette up for a moment; but with one touch, the old horse shot ahead and won easily.

Time—2m. 3s.

In a recent article on coolie emigration from this country, the *Friend of India* stated that "as to the mortality of coolies in Mauritius alone, our Indian subjects had twice been swept away by preventible disease in tens of thousands," but he prudently abstained from saying anything about the general health of the emigrants. It now appears from the returns of the Colonial Registrar-General for last year that the emigrants are more healthy than the other classes of inhabitants in the island, for during last year, out of 222,472 emigrants, only 5,397 died; whilst of the general population, amounting to 105,982, no less than 3,143 died.—*Englishman.*

## HIGH COURT.—21st JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

NAWAZBAEE, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER v. CURSETJEE DOSABHOY LALCACA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Ghandibhoy J. Mody, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the first defendant, Cursetjee Dosabhoy Lalcaca.

His Lordship, in giving judgment in the case, said the suit was brought for the purpose of declaring invalid two deeds, one a deed of mortgage and another for further charge, executed to the defendant Cursetjee Dosabhoy to secure a sum of Rs. 14,000. The plaintiff Nawazbaee (now deceased) was the widow of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondy, and the plaintiff Ardasir was her grandson, who claimed certain interest under the will of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondy, dated 31st January 1863. The defendant Nowrojee Hormusjee was appointed sole executor under the will. (His Lordship read the principal paragraphs of the will and the plaint.) In substance the plaintiffs charged the mortgagee with fraudulently lending money to the defendant Nowrojee for his own purposes; and asked that the documents should be declared void. The plaint further alleged that defendant Cursetjee was going to sell the property under a power of sale contained in the deed. The defence contained in the written statement of the defendant Cursetjee was that the monies were advanced by him *bona fide*. The hearing had lasted six days, but the facts were simple, although as usual the evidence was conflicting. It appeared that the second and third storeys of the house, on which defendant Cursetjee advanced the money, were originally mortgaged to two other persons, and the rent which they would have paid was taken in lieu of interest. The executor, considering that the rents paid were very small, wished to redeem the mortgages, and applied to his friend Pestonjee Framjee, then shroff of the Financial Association of India and China, for a loan of Rs. 12,000 with a view of paying off the two mortgagees. After some time, however, the money was borrowed from defendant Cursetjee, who took every possible precaution and good legal advice before the mortgage deed was executed. His Lordship considered the evidence of the witnesses Pestonjee Framjee, the shroff, Dadabhoy Dinshaw, Dinshaw Lalcaca, and the defendant Cursetjee, to be quite trustworthy, and relied upon it to the fullest extent. On the other hand, was the evidence of defendant Nowrojee, an interested party to the suit, and a clerk on Rs. 30 a month, which was uncorroborated and unreliable. There was not a tittle of evidence to shew that defendant Nowrojee had at the time any debts of his own. The statements in the evidence for the plaintiffs, that Cursetjee and Nowrojee were acting in collusion, were, in his Lordship's opinion, a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. His Lordship considered Nowrojee's own evidence to be unsatisfactory and false. The Court believed that the whole of the Rs. 14,000 were honestly advanced for the purposes of the estate, and held that the mortgage deed and the deed for further charge were valid documents. Plaintiffs tried to stop the sale of the house by Cursetjee; but they had no right to do so and failed in their attempt. His Lordship thought that this suit was brought to defeat the just rights of the mortgagee by a collusion between the plaintiff Ardasir and the executor, which was, however, overdone. His Lordship found both the issues in the case in the negative and for defendant Cursetjee, and gave a decree in his favour. Defendant Nowrojee to bear his own costs. Plaintiff to pay his own costs and those of defendant Cursetjee, including injunction motion. After credit of Rs. 9,000, the Court declared Rs. 8,697 due to the mortgagee. The Commissioner was to be ordered forthwith to pay the balance in his hands to the mortgagee on a count of his claim.

## A SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

VURDMON POONSEY AND OTHERS *v.* THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the High Court the other day, Mr. Justice Green delivered the following judgment in the case :—

This is a suit to recover Rs. 7,083-3, the value of 36 bales of cotton, described as Posud cotton, and alleged to have been delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants at the Moortizapoor station, on the defendants' railway, on the 22nd May 1869, for carriage to Bombay, and to have been lost by the negligence of the defendants after the same had been so delivered. The defendants admit that, on the 22nd May 1869, 18 bales of cotton were delivered to them at Moortizapoor by the plaintiffs for carriage to Bombay, and say that the same were so carried and duly delivered to the plaintiffs in Bombay. They further say that, on the same 22nd May 1869, 36 other bales of cotton were delivered to them at Moortizapoor by the agent of a firm of Heerjee Nagsey for carriage to Bombay, and that by mistake of the station [illegible] at Moortizapoor the agent of the plaintiffs was allowed to sign a certain document, called a Consignment Note, No. 141/78, which related to the 36 bales so delivered by Heerjee Nagsey, but that the mistake was immediately discovered, and the name of the plaintiffs' agent was erased in his presence and the note signed by the agent of Heerjee Nagsey, and another consignment note, No. 141/79, for the 18 bales, was signed by the plaintiffs' agent. They allege further, that about a month afterwards the plaintiffs' agent came to the station master at Moortizapoor and asked for a number of receipts relating to several consignments of cotton before them, sent by the defendants' railway for the plaintiffs to Bombay, and that in filling up such receipts the station master, again by mistake, made out a receipt, No. 141/78, relating to 36 bales in the name of the plaintiffs instead of the name of Heerjee Nagsey, and that shortly afterwards the plaintiffs for the first time brought the claim, the subject of this suit, against the defendants. The following issues were settled :—(1) Whether the plaintiffs delivered to defendants, on the 22nd May 1869, any more than the 18 bales admitted to have been delivered to the defendants in para. 3 of the written statement, and (2) whether the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief prayed, or any part thereof. It was admitted, on behalf of the plaintiffs, that the 18 bales mentioned in the first issue had been duly received by them in Bombay, and the evidence clearly establishes that 36 other bales of cotton were received by the defendants on the same 22nd May 1869 at Moortizapoor, and were delivered in Bombay to the firm of Heerjee Nagsey. With regard to the course of practice observed by the defendants' company in receiving goods to be carried to other stations of their line, it is important to notice the character of a certain book marked as a whole (as Exhibit No. X.) and called Consignment Book. Looking at the yet unused leaves of this book, each leaf contains four compartments, forming, when detached, four separate documents. Three of the compartments of all the leaves of this book bear the No. 141 (the meaning of which number does not appear), but all the four compartments of each leaf bear (and as to three of them, in addition to the number 141,) a number which appears to denote the particular leaf in the volume. Thus the first compartment of each leaf, which, it appears, is intended to remain in the volume as a counterfoil, contains the No. 141. Under this number, a number progressive with the leaves, and designating the particular leaf; the date; a printed form as follows :—"Memorandum of the following goods consigned by — of — to — of — marked (as *e. g.* M. 408 A.—the letter M. denoting the station of despatch, in this case Moortizapoor; the letter A. the station of destination, viz., Bombay, and the number being the number then and there put previously to loading the goods on the waggon, painted or otherwise, affixed by the servants of the company to the packages comprised in such consignment as they lie about the station. Below this form is written the number of the waggon or waggons on which the particular goods are loaded, the number of packages, and the contents. The second compartment of the leaf is styled "Special Cotton Invoice." It contains the number 141; the number of the particular leaf (corresponding with that of the first compartment); the following printed form :—"From — to —for the following goods consigned by — of—to — of —, marked —, and to be carted to the warehouse of — at —, consignment note No. —. Below this are lined columns for entering the number of the waggons; the number and contents of the packages; their weight; the rate of charge; and the amount of the charge. The cotton invoice does not, it appears, remain at the station of despatch, but is intended to be sent, and is, in ordinary course, sent to the station of destination, by way of advice, to the company's agents there. The third compartment (which has been called the Consignment Note) is in substance a request to the Railway Company, intended for the signature of the sender to receive certain goods from— [giving the name] of — to be conveyed by the railway on the conditions stated on the back of the note to — station, consigned to — of — and to be carted to the warehouse of— of—; all marked (as *e. g.* M. 408 A.) and addressed —. Underneath are ruled columns for the insertion of the same particulars as are mentioned in the invoice. The consignment note bears also the No. 141, and the number of the leaf corresponding to the counterfoil and the invoice. Below is a fourth compartment containing, not the No. 141, but the number of the leaf corresponding with the three other compartments. This is of the nature of a receipt, and is intended for the signature of the station master at the station of despatch. The form runs :—"Received the following goods from — of — to be conveyed by rail to — station, consigned to — of —, subject to the printed conditions on the other side, all marked — " Below this are columns for the number of the waggons, the number of packages, the description of goods, and the weight. This last compartment forms what has been called the receipt. Upon the receipt and despatch of goods from a certain station, the several compartments of the leaf having been filled up are separated from each other, the counterfoil, of course, remains in the book; the invoice is forwarded to the station of destination; the consignment note signed

## THE BELLA MARIA AND THE MARINE BOARD.

It is not often that we have been able to approve the decisions of our Marine Board, and it is, therefore, the more satisfactory to us to be able unreservedly to do so in the case of the Bella Maria. The authorised Report of the Board on the loss of that vessel, as published in the *Government Gazette* of this day, will be found further on, and we invite the attention of our readers thereto. It is a business-like account of great dangers experienced during the storm of February last, which we all remember, and which we all knew could not but be disastrous to ships in that identical portion of our seas where the Bella Maria found itself on the day its misfortunes commenced. We have the evidence of the captain, corroborated by his two mates, the carpenter, and three able seaman of the vessel; and, it seems certain, there was no appreciable discrepancy in the testimony given. Every thing was done by the master, his officers and crew to ward off the pending evil. There does not appear to have been any error in seamanship, or neglect of duty, or shirking of the hard work the state of matters demanded, or any indiscipline. All on board evidently did their duty to the last, and if the ship was at last abandoned, it was not until every human effort had been made to save it, and until it was represented to the master by the whole of the officers and crew that the vessel must of a certainty be lost, either by stranding or foundering. We are highly gratified, therefore, to find that the Marine Board exonerated Captain Williams and his officers from all blame for the loss of the Bella Maria, and returned them their certificates.

This said, and having, we hope, done full justice to all parties, we cannot but regret, that the board did not consider itself justified in stating more than that it acquiesced in the main in what was stated in evidence in regard to the vessel having been, under the circumstances, undermanned. The captain deposed that the Bella Maria was 881 tons register, and was laden with 1,350 tons of coals, and was manned with a crew, including the captain, of 17 men and one boy. The consequence was that, when the foremast and bowsprit were carried away, the wreck was cut adrift only as far as was possible, and that the lee rigging which, it is true, was under water, could not be cut away at all. All hands were obliged to be at the pumps. But if more men had been on board, some might have been spared for the other pressing work which required to be accomplished. The captain's evidence on this point is conclusive. He owns "there were spare spars on deck," but then he told the Board that "the necessity of pumping was urgent, and that the men were so worn and weak with their exertions during and after the gale, that it was possible to do only one thing. If the men did not pump, the ship would founder." But on the other hand, he said, that "had there been more men, had they been on the *old scale* of three men and a boy to every 100 tons (register) the *ship and cargo might have been saved.*" Of course, he declined to speak positively to this fact, but he gave it as his opinion that "with a jurymast this might have been effected." The mate was "of the same opinion as to the want of men to jury rig the vessel." The second mate "has the same opinion in regard to the vessel being short-handed under the circumstances," and the carpenter and the three able seamen who were examined, "were of opinion that the want of men was the probable cause of the vessel and cargo being lost. If, they state, instead of 18 in all, the crew had consisted of three men and a boy to 100 tons of register, which would have given 35 men and boys, the ship and cargo might have been brought into "Port Louis harbour."

We intend no reproach to the Board in saying, that we regret it could only partially acquiesce in the convictions so emphatically expressed by the master, officers and crew of the lost vessel. Perhaps it had its reasons, and they may have been sound reasons, why it could go no further than it did. But we contend it should have given those reasons. At a time when the disclosures relative to the system of sending unseaworthy, overloaded and undermanned vessels to sea are agitating all England, it would have been, at the most, but the fulfilment of its duty towards the shipping community, to the marine insurance companies, and to our too frequently sacrificed sailors, had it explained why it could not entirely agree that the Bella Maria was altogether under-manned, when the master, officers and crew solemnly, and on oath, deposed that, if the vessel had had a sufficiency of hands, it might have been brought, with its cargo, into our Porto.—*Mauritius Commercial Gazette.*

## THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

### STORIES OF RUSSIAN CAPTIVES.

*(Daily Telegraph.)*

We have received the following letter from the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* with the Khiva Expedition:

FORT No. 1.—JAXARTES, RUSSIAN TURKESTAN, APRIL 21, 1873.

The fortress where I am now writing was the entering wedge of Russia into Central Asia. It was first constructed by General Perofsky in 1847, forty miles lower down, at the very mouth of the Jaxartes, and called Fort Aralsk. Fort No. 2, a hundred and fifty miles further up, soon followed; and finally, when a steamer or two had been launched on the river, an attack was made on the Khokhandian fortress of Ak-Metchet, which was taken in 1853, and Fort No. 3 was erected on its ruins, which rendered the Russian position unassailable from the south, and effectually protected the steppe. In the course of time the position of Fort Aralsk was found unsuitable, on account of the surrounding marches, and it was moved up the river to its present position. Here is now a large regularly-constructed fortress, built of mud bricks overlaid with earth, situated on the very bank of the river, but leaving a sufficient space for the navy yard. The fortress is surrounded by deep and wide moats, and well armed with heavy brass rifled guns of Russian make. The number of guns I leave the enemy to find out, but I believe the usual garrison is about 1,000 men, which is quite enough against any possible force that can ever attack it. On the land side of the fort there has grown up the flourishing town of Kazala, or Kazalinsk, as it is often called, which numbers in all about 5,000 inhabitants. These are in small part Russian, and chiefly natives of Russian Turkestan. Here are men with pure, handsome Aryan features, fair skins, light hair and eyes and well-developed bodies; and here are also men of unmistakable Turkic and Mongolian descent. But they all speak one language—a dialect of Tartar. The first sight of Kazala showed me that I was in Central Asia, in spite of the fact that it is laid out on the Russian plan, with broad streets. But the low mud houses with flat roofs, often with no windows on the street, the attempts at gardens in front of the houses—as not a leaf is now visible in spite of the extreme heat, it is hard to say how much of gardens they are—the large bazaar, with its rows of little shops or stalls where long-bearded men clad in gay parti-coloured robes, gravely sit among their wares taking tea, or reading some huge book, the strings of laden camels, the Kibitkas, and water-skins, are what I have read of in all the books of travels in Bokhara and Khiva.

In my walks about the town the Aral Flotilla was one of the first things that arrested my attention, and through the kindness of the Commandant I was able to visit all of the vessels which have been collected here during the winter, and are now about to start off for their summer work. There are three good-sized side-wheel steamers, the Samarcand, Perofsky, and Tashkent, two stern-wheelers, the Aral and Syr-Daria, a steam launch the Obrutchief, and many barges, of which three are schooner-rigged. There are besides two new barges, one of which is just launched, and the other still on the stocks. Two or three of those vessels were built in Sweden, but the rest were all constructed in Liverpool or London. They are all of iron, and were brought here in pieces and put together here. When I think of the steppe, that I have just crossed, I see the difficulty with which even a single one of those boats must have been transported. The Samarcand, which was built, I believe in 1870, is by far the best of the fleet, and is an exceedingly pretty and comfortable craft. They are none of them well fitted to the shallow waters of the Syr-Daria, as they draw too much water to run on the river except in the high water of spring and midsummer, when the snow melts in the mountain ranges. Here the Syr-Daria is deep enough, and is a wide muddy stream. But near Fort No. 2 there are many shallows, which are constantly changing. But a few weeks ago, in coming down the Djawna-Daria from Fort Perofsky, the Samarcand anchored for the night in deep water, but the next morning was on dry ground, and it required the labour of 500 men for a week to cut a channel and bring her off—fortunately, without serious damage.

The models for the Russian steamers on the Jaxartes should be sought rather on the rivers of America than on the Thames, and then we should see steamer after steamer drawing hardly six inches of water, floating down to the Aral with lofty deck loads of cotton and silk. Though it was Easter Sunday when I inspected the fleet—the greatest holiday in the Russian calendar—the river bank presented a busy sight. Three barges and steamers were being loaded as fast as possible with provisions, stores, and ammunition; for Lieutenant Sitnikoff, the commandant, expects to sail for the mouth of the Oxus in three or four days, to go up the river and meet the expedition of General Kaufmann as near as possible to Khiva. His flagship is the Samarcand.

The Khivan expedition occupies all minds here. Not only the preparations for the departure of the fleet cause work, but a part of the garrison and most of the officers are gone, and there are continual couriers coming and going, and a thousand things have to be looked after and attended to. I am not astonished to find that the Russians are much better prepared for this campaign than the world supposes them to be. The first duty of the commandant of a frontier post naturally is to reconnoitre the surrounding country, and during the last five years small bodies of troops have been sent out on reconnaissances from Fort No. 1 and Fort Perofsky both summer and winter, and have penetrated the desert of Kizil-Kum more than once as far as the Lake of Astche-Tengiz in like manner the eastern part of this desert from Djizak to Astche-Tengiz and Min-Bulak has been several times reconnoitred—in 1869 by the expedition of Major Bergbom, in 1871 by Major General Golovatcheff, and in the spring of 1872 by Lieut.-Col Ivanoff. It may be safely said that there is not a route nor a mile in this desert that the Russians do not thoroughly know. These expeditions have accustomed the Khirghis who live in the Kizil-Kum to the sight of Russians soldiers, and have taught the troops how to bear the fatigues and privations of winter campaigns in the desert.

The present expedition from Kazala is one division of the Turkestan Expeditionary Corps, and is under the command of Colonel Goloff, the District Commander of Kazala. The advance guard, led by his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, left Kazala on the 21st of March, and on the 8th of April had reached the springs of Irkimbal, some 200 miles south of Kazala. The march was so successfully made that there were only five men sick, in spite of the very severe weather and snowstorms that were encountered. The troops were, however, well provided with tents, preserved meats, and provisions of all sorts. The Grand Duke had been entrusted by Colonel Goloff with the duty of choosing a place for a fortification at Irkimbal, and of tracing the plans. The work was so successfully and speedily done that in twenty-four working hours a fort was constructed for 280 men, and on Sunday, the 6th April, the festival of the Annunciation (*Blagovestcheuie*), the fort was consecrated, and the Russian flag raised. In honour of the day it will be known as Fort Blagovestchensky. As soon as General Kaufmann received the news of the construction of this fort, he issued an order of the day thanking Colonel Goloff and the Grand Duke for their remarkable energy and speed. On the 13th of April the Kazala Expedition was at Kizil-Kak, and on the 14th arrived at the wells of Bakali in the Buksan mountains. The whole force is now at the springs of Min-Bulak, on the other side of these mountains, where it was previously arranged that they should meet with the forces from Tashkent, commanded by General Kaufmann in person. It appears now, however, that General Kaufmann has changed his route, and the two expeditions will not meet before they reach the Oxus, near Shurekhana. A regular postal communication twice a week is kept up between Kazala and the expedition, and there are also frequent couriers to and from General Kaufmann. The postal communications of General Kaufmann with Tashkent are also regular, and are directly across the desert of Kizil-Kum to Bordjar, near Tchemkent.

A courier from the Emba Expedition arrived today on his way to General Kaufmann. He reports that the forces under command of General Verefkin had already crossed the Emba, and were well on their way south. This expedition consists of 1½ battalions, 4 *sotnias* of Cossacks (a *sotnia* is 150 men), 4 guns, and a command of Sappers. On their way from Orenburg to Emba the troops suffered from the cold, but arrived in good health and good order. The transport train was, however, long delayed by unusual snowstorms, and many of the camels gave out from the bad weather and want of food. This expedition is due by the 13th of May at the Aibugir Bay of the Aral Sea, where it will unite with the expedition of Colonel Lomakin from Mangyshlak. The movement from the Emba to Kashkarata is in one column; but further on to Kasarma, on the Aral Sea, it will be in two columns on account of the scarcity of water. From Kasarma to Aibugir the forces will again move in one column. In order to guard the road, two *sotnias* will be left at Karatamak, one company and half a *sotnia* at the Sands of Sam, where troops have hitherto been always kept during the spring and summer. Besides this one *sotnia* will remain at the wells of Djebyske. The expedition from Mangyshlak had at first some difficulty, on account of the unwillingness of the Kirghiz of that vicinity to part with their camels; but a sufficient number were finally obtained, and everything passed off well.

But perhaps the most important news I have obtained here concerning the Khivan war is that of the arrival here, three weeks ago, of an ambassador from the Khan of Khiva, the Bii, Murtaza-Khodja Abaskhodjin with a letter from the Khan to General Kaufmann, and with the Russian captives. The Ambassador has a suite of 25 persons, among whom are a Divan-Beg and an Ishan. It is said that the Khan has ordered the Embassy to comply in every respect with General Kaufmann's demands. At the time when the Embassy was sent out nothing was known at Khiva of the movement of the Russian troops; and, as it took the road close to the Aral, it did not meet the expeditionary forces. The Embassy was a month on the road, and found snow enough to supply them with water. General Kaufmann has ordered the Ambassador to be forwarded to his camp, and also those of the Russian captives who can stand the journey. The released Russians number but twenty-one, eleven of whom are Cossacks, and were all captured in 1869 and 1870 by the Kirghizes and delivered to the Khivans. It is said that these are all the Russians held as slaves in Khiva that could be found, with the exception of one old man taken in Perofsky's disastrous expedition, who has become a Musselman, and has married there, and preferred to remain.

Later intelligence represents, that there is great alarm in Khiva on account of the near approach of the Russian troops, and measures for defence are being taken. It is reported that three expeditions have been sent out from Khiva, one of 6,000 men under the command of Yakub-Bii, to the fortress of Ak-Kala, at the mouths of the Oxus; another of 4,000, commanded by the Divan-Beg Mat-Murad, to the fortress of Dan-Kara, on the Aral Sea; while the third, led by another Divar-Beg, and by the famous robber-chief Sadyk, seven thousand strong, has crossed the Amu-Darya, and is moving on Min-Bulak, in the road to be taken by the Turkestan Expedition.

Doubt has been expressed by some as to the effect which the Khivan Embassy and the return of the Russian captives would have on the expedition, and some have even thought that it would be necessary to wait for the decision of the Emperor before proceeding further. This, however, seems not to be the case, from the fact that the expedition is continually advancing. As, while sending an embassy of peace, the Khan is taking measures to protect himself, it is probable that the release of the slaves is merely one of the tricks and shifts to which all Asiatics resort on the breaking out of a war. Before the capture of Samarcand, an Embassy was sent out in the same way, in order to distract the attention of the Russians, and conceal the preparations for fighting. The release of the Russian slaves removes, indeed, one of the chief reasons for the expedition, for it would be impossible for the Russians to stop without inflicting an exemplary punishment on the Khan; and without exacting guarantees that no more Russians would be held captive in the future. If the expedition were to end now, the Khivans would be so encouraged by the success of their manœuvre, that they would believe, still more than they do now, that they are impregnable, and would be convinced that the Russians had retired from weakness. More captives would be taken, attacks would be made on the Russian frontiers, and a new expedition would be necessitated far more costly than the present one. (The Orenburg expedition will cost, it is said, one million eight hundred thousand roubles.) Besides these, there are 30,000 Persians held in chains in Khiva, and Russia, who has so nobly rid herself of the stain of human slavery, can hardly begin an anti-slavery campaign without carrying it to its furthest extent, and releasing all the victims of this nest of pirates. The capture of Khiva will be the death-blow to the slave traffic in Central Asia, for Khiva is now practically the only market where the Turcomans can dispose of their captives. The enslavement and imprisonment of Russian subjects is not, however, the only cause of complaint that Russia has against Khiva. That country forms a refuge for the most inveterate enemies of Russia, men like Sadyk and Atamkul, and there they are assisted in all their hostile plans and undertakings. Bands under the leadership of these men, and even regular Khivan troops, are continually attacking and robbing the Kirghiz tribes that are subject to Russia, or are exciting them to discontent and revolt. It is evident that some effectual step must be put to this state of things, and that Khiva must be reduced to a semi-dependent condition, where Russian influence will be paramount. To do this it is not necessary permanently to occupy the country, but only to retain one or two fortresses on the Oxus, so as to preserve the free navigation of that river, and, perhaps, build one or two forts on the land frontier. This is probably what will be done when Khiva has been taken.

I speak of the capture of Khiva as a certainty, because I see no other possible issue to the campaign. The great difficulty was for the Russian army to arrive there. Both the columns from Kazala and from Djizzak have now passed the worst part of the road, and will meet on the Oxus about the 12th of May. The Russians have pontoons for crossing the river, and there are besides plenty of native boats, and of trees of which rafts can be made. None of the canals are too deep to be forded, and any attempt to flood the country by cutting them would be futile, as in that porous oil the water would all disappear in twenty-four hours. The defences of Khiva are very weak; there are no cannon except some old pieces captured in former Russian expeditions, and the soldiery are untrained and very badly armed.

*(To be Continued.)*

## WHAT THE RUSSIANS THINK OF THE SHAH'S RECEPTION.

("TIMES'" RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 21.

The Shah's stay in London elicits the following lively remarks from the St. Petersburg *Mir*:—

"The events of the Spring have diverted public attention from Europe for a time. The fashionable topic now-a-days is Asia. Things began with the Khiva expedition being represented in an exaggerated way and made the subject of the most unjustifiable remarks by the English as well as the Austro-Hungarian Press. After this the publication of the diplomatic correspondence on the matter, the journey of the Shah, and the announcement of the Turkestan Railway project by M. de Lesseps—a gentleman so hateful to 'bloody Albion'—added fresh fuel to the flames, and gave the question an altogether unexpected importance. Naturally enough, the Russian Press, being directly interested in the business, attended to it most earnestly, and some of the leaders published at Moscow and St. Petersburg during the visit of the Shah were almost entirely transmitted to London by telegraph. With the Shah's departure the interest in Asiatic affairs declined, but it is greater than ever in England now that he has gone there. The English journals, Ministers, and Parliament are endeavouring to give the Shah a brilliant reception. Money is no object, and the cuirassed squadron is being equipped to welcome him to the British shores. Even the Queen, notwithstanding her delicate health, leaves her usual residence at Balmoral and comes to London to greet the Shah. In a word, proud Albion is doing all she can to astonish the Shah by the pomp and luxury of the reception which she has determined to give him; and all this only in order to outdo Russia and to efface from his mind the pleasing reminiscences he took with him from St. Petersburg. From the naive language of the English papers, it is clear in that all the festivities in honour of the Shah, England is showing her spite against Russia rather than her friendship for Persia. But, notwithstanding this, the English papers do not scruple to tender the Shah the most ardent assurances of eternal friendship, promising him the support and assistance of the English people, if he will only undertake to civilize his people with the assistance of the Western Powers, in which case he is to be accorded protection from the voracious appetite of his Northern neighbour. Of course, allusions to the fate of Hanjee, Shirvan, and Erivan gracefully mingle with these siren songs of the British tiger, who, it would appear, is intent upon making a moral conquest of the travelling ruler of Iran. But, however flattering all this gushing language may appear to the Persians, it is impossible not to perceive that these obtrusive assurances are in reality anything but complimentary to the Shah and the statesmen of his suite. If the Persian travellers are to believe the English, they must be supposed ignorant of all which has occurred in India and the ancient dependencies of Persia—in Khorassan, Afghanistan, and Belochistan, now torn from Persia chiefly by the intrigues and corrupt practices of Great Britain. In Europe the English tiger when interceding in favour of Poland may succeed in being considered a human animal by some incorrigible simpletons; but has Persia already forgotten the sanguinary drama of the Mysore, the Mahratta War, and the general rebellion, excited by English policy and sustained by English gold to supply an opportunity for the plunder of the Indian Princes? Do the English really imagine that the Persians have forgotten to whom they owe the failure of their endeavours to recover those two pillars of their independence, Herat and Cabul? Or do the English indulge in the illusion that Persian statesmen are unacquainted with the admission made by Mr. Philip Francis, himself an English writer, that wherever in India or on her borders the English found no willing enemy they managed to get up an artificial quarrel? Indeed, the armies of Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough and their operations in Cabul and Afghanistan must long have persuaded the Persians that on the eastern side of their territory, at any rate, they have nothing to expect from British assistance. Like the sons of Danaus, the English are much more terrible to the Persians as friend than as enemies, while Russia, even though she has been compelled to make Persia feel the strength of her arm in open war, nevertheless remains her true friend, and has been steadily so since the misunderstandings which led to hostilities have been removed. In the suite of the Shah there are enough enlightened statesmen who, amid the siren songs of the English diplomacy and Press, can distinguish the hidden growl of the perfidious and cruel tiger, and who, notwithstanding the thunder of the English ironclads at Osteud, are well aware that England is powerless to defend the north-western frontiers of her Indian possessions. Nor can it be unknown to the Persian statesmen that the unprecedented cruelties and the fearful treachery which drowned in a sea of blood the great and national rebellion of India in 1857, have left in the minds of the Mussolman population an insatiable thirst for revenge, and that the people of Afghanistan, separated again, their will from Persia, remember to this day their relationship with the inhabitants Iran. We must also say that Turkey, who has accepted the protection of the Western Powers, has hardly fared sufficiently well to induce anybody else, least of all any dependent State like Persia, to go and do likewise. However much the English may endeavour to deceive the Shah as to the value of what he has lost by their intrigues and roguery on his southern and eastern frontiers, however ardently they may desire to irritate him against Russia, Persia has made sufficient advances in the art of politics without the assistance of English civilizers, to be able to discern her interests with her own eyes, and not to look at them through foreign spectacles, as does Turkey. She knows perfectly well that she has lost Shirvan and Erivan through her own fault and for ever; but she will never cease to regard Herat and Cabul, Afghanistan, Belochistan, and Bagdad as the natural frontiers of her empire, as the inalienable conditions of her existence and vitality, the recovery of which is a mere question of time. That the English themselves admit the necessity of Persia recovering her natural frontiers of the Tigris, Indus, and the Persian Gulf is proved by the half-comical, half-desperate effort they are making 'morally' to conquer the Shah. All this receives additional importance from the railway question mooted by M. de Lesseps. It is well known that to avoid the almost unconquerable obstacles of the Hindukush and Himalaya, the Orenburg-Indian line will have to decline from its straight course, and striking west, pass through Persia. As yet the English flatter themselves that the line is impossible; but they said as much of the Suez Canal, and the name of M. de Lesseps is a guarantee that the work will be taken in hand steadily, energetically, and scientifically. As to the money, the rapidity with which the five milliards are being paid by the Paris Government shows clearly that the French, who knew how to complete the Suez Canal without English aid, will, in the present instance too, be able to get on independently of British help."

The journal in which the above appears is one of the great daily papers of the Russian capital, and a vigorous advocate of the foreign politics attributed to the national party. Articles similar in spirit, though more moderate in tone, have recently appeared in many of the metropolitan organs, including even some of comparatively conservative politics. Ever since England asked for the definition of the Afghan frontier the Russian Press have found it impossible to restrain their feelings.

## RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The military attaché of the Austrian embassy at Teheran, Lieutenant-Colonel von Fuchs, who has just arrived at Vienna, has submitted to the Austrian Minister of War a series of reports on the military roads in Persia and the adjoining countries. According to a Vienna letter in the *Hamburg Correspondent*, Lieutenant Colonel von Fuchs states that the Russians are actively engaged in establishing a regular system of military communications in Transcaucasia. The Poti-Tiflis line has been completely rebuilt at Kutais, where it passes from the right bank of the Riom to the left bank, and a railway will also shortly be constructed by the side of the excellent road from Tiflis to Baku. Another road branches off from the latter at Novi Axtafa, which passes over the mountain ridge of Semenofka, and is to be completed this year as far as Erivan. Next year this road will be ready up to Djulfa, the Russo-Persian frontier station. From this point there is a caravan road to Teheran, which, however, will have to be considerably improved, especially in the defile of the Paradise valley before it can be used for the transport of artillery. The difficulty of conducting military operations on this line consists not so much in the configuration of the country as in the scarcity of provisions. The line starting from Resht, on the Caspian, to Teheran and still more that from Aliabad, are, on the other hand, very favourable for military operations. The latter harbour of the Caspian is only sixty miles from Teheran, and General Gasteiger, a Swiss engineer in the Shah's service, is now engaged in establishing a convenient road between the two places. The journey from Resht to Teheran at present occupies about two hours, but it would not be difficult to construct other roads for military columns. A Russian army could easily, by means of these roads, reach the Persian capital, while to an English force it would be almost inaccessible. As to the Anglo-Persian line of operations from Bushire to Ispahan and Teheran, Herr von Fuchs considers that even the smallest English army could not penetrate farther than Dahlekitch, where the English stopped in 1854. Beyond that place the caravan-road is very defective, and the want of water would make it impossible for any considerable body of troops to proceed. The caravan-road from Teheran via Ispahan to Yezd, in the direction of Herat, is equally unsuited to military operations, and the salt deserts between these roads are impassable even for a very small detachment. If an army wished to enter Persia from Turkey the best line would, thinks Herr von Fuchs, be that from Bagdad to Teheran via Hamadan, which was surveyed by the French General Gardane in 1807. The caravan road on this line could in a few months be made passable for troops. It was traversed by the Shah on a pilgrimage to Kherbalah, in the valley of the Euphrates, and on this occasion General Gasteiger made a road in three months as far as Quashirin, on the frontier, of which traces are still visible. From Quashirin to Bagdad there is a carriage road. It would not be possible, however, to provide the means of subsistence for an army of more than 15,000 men on this line. Herr von Fuchs further reports that the Russians have taken great pains to obtain Mahommedan officers for their Transcaucasian army. They already have several of these officers in their service, and they find devoted agents in the numerous Armenians who are scattered about the whole of Persia. "The Russians," he adds, "are so superior in civilization to all the other nations in Central Asia that their moral influence there is much greater even than their military power; it is much greater than people in Europe seem to think. Persia is already at the mercy of Russia, and will be even more so as the steam navigation on the Caspian becomes developed. Teheran is at present only connected with the civilized world by Astrakhan. . . . The success of Russia in establishing her power in Central Asia is, in fact, so great that at so distant period she will be quite unassailable in that quarter. . . . As to the Khivan expedition, it has produced immense excitement in Central Asia, and a Russian victory would enormously increase the prestige of the empire of the Czar. The Mahommedans look upon Khiva, in consequence of its position in the midst of extensive steppes, as absolutely impregnable. It is believed at Teheran that the Turcoman hordes would at once all submit to the Russian Government if Khiva should fall, especially as the Russians act with great tolerance towards the Mahommedans, and it would give Russia but little trouble to convert these nomad tribes, which now so often disturb the Russian frontier, into very useful troops for a Central Asian campaign."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## M. RANC AND THE ASSEMBLY.

*(Saturday Review.)*

As regards the policy of the resolution taken by the Assembly two questions may be asked—Is it wise now? and would it have been wise at any time? The first question may be best answered by assuming that there has been a miscarriage of justice up to this time, owing to the unwillingness of M. Thiers to offend the Radicals. From this premise the Right infer that it is the business of the Assembly, now that M. Thiers has been taken out of the way, to help General Ladmirault in discharging the duty which only M. Thiers' intervention prevented him from discharging in the autumn of 1871. In a matter of this kind, they say, the Assembly knows nothing of policy; its one desire is to render equal justice to all. M. Rane was a member of the Commune, therefore he must submit to the same treatment as the other members of the Commune. The plea that the Assembly ought not to consider the policy of a step which cannot be taken without its consent may be at once dismissed. If the mere fact that M. Rane is charged with an offence against the penal code makes it a thing of course that the Assembly shall allow him to be brought to trial, what becomes of the inviolability which attaches to the person of a Deputy? It is because there may be reasons why a member of the Legislature should not be prosecuted, though he may be technically liable to prosecution; that the option of allowing or forbidding proceedings to be taken against him has been given to the Assembly. It is impossible, therefore, not to take the policy of the prosecution into account, and from this point of view there is, we think, an overpowering weight of argument against it. The continuity which necessarily exists between successive Executives makes the acts of one Administration morally binding on its successors. The prosecution of M. Rane was not omitted by an oversight. On the 20th of September, 1871, M. Raoul Duval raised the question in the Chamber, and the Assembly supported the Government in its determination to leave M. Rane alone. Even if it be granted that this determination was mistaken, and that the Assembly was made an accomplice in it by the unworthy arts of M. Thiers, M. Rane may fairly plead that such a course was equivalent to an admission that the evidence then before the public was not enough to sustain a prosecution. The reasons which warrant the exemption of an accused person from being twice tried for the same offence hold equally good against his being once tried after the Executive has decided not to indict him, and its decision has been challenged and sustained. The change in M. Rane's position since has prosecution was last under discussion is a further reason against going on with it. He has just been returned to the National Assembly by an enormous majority as member for Lyons. They very fact that his election is distasteful to the dominant party in the Assembly ought, if that party had any wisdom, to have secured him against the present attack. The readiness of the Assembly to untie General Ladmirault's hands will be regarded as showing a determination to retaliate upon the Lyons Radicals in the person of their representative. It will be said that, if M. Rane had not been elected, he would have been left unmolested, and that it is his popularity which has made his prosecution a certainty. It is natural, perhaps, that the Government of Combat should seize the first occasion that offers itself of justifying its self-chosen title. But imprudence does not cease to be imprudence because there is a strong temptation to commit it. It is pleasant no doubt to tell the electors of Lyons that the representative they have chosen to send to Versailles is no better than a criminal who has hitherto succeeded in evading justice. But the Government would have done better to remember that the partisans of the Commune are not likely to be disheartened by the discovery that the great majority of the people of Lyons think that association with it confers a claim to their confidence. It may be said that the mere fact of M. Rane's return would have taught them this; but it will be brought home to them with much greater vividness by the appearance of the Deputy for Lyons in the dock. M. Rane's connexion with the Commune might have been forgotten if the new Government had not chosen to revive the recollection of it. No responsibility could have attached to the Duke of Broglie or his colleagues for any undue supineness in the matter, since they could honestly have pleaded that the policy of prosecuting M. Rane had been considered by their predecessor, and that, whatever their opinion of that policy might be, it was now too late to raise the question again. By the side of the rashness which has led the Government to undertake this prosecution now, the rashness involved in undertaking it at any time may seem a small matter. We are convinced, however, that on this point M. Thiers showed more prudence than ordinarily characterised his policy towards the Communists. M. Rane's connexion with the Commune lasted but a short time; he was not involved in any of its most guilty acts; and his withdrawal gives colour to his own statement that his object in uniting himself with it was to effect a reconciliation with the Government. It is an open question, to say the least, whether a good citizen finding himself elected almost unanimously to represent his arrondissement in the Commune ought not to have acted much as M. Rane acted. The conflict with the Army of Versailles had not then begun, and it was still possible that by timely submission on the part of the Parisians it might be altogether averted. M. Rane believed that he had influence with the insurgents, and he maintains that he took the only course which offered any chance of making this influence felt in the direction of peace. The fact that he continued a member of the Commune for little more than a week, and gave in his resignation as soon as the deaths of Duval and Flourens convinced him that the contest had become inevitable, is consistent with the truth of his declaration. There were only two motives that could lead a man to become a member of the Commune—to wish to prevent it from going to extremities, and the wish to urge it to extremities. M. Rane's election on the 26th of March might be explained on either hypothesis; his resignation on the 6th of April seem only compatible with the latter. It is quite possible that it is the moderation to which M. Rane lays claim that constitutes his worst crime in the eyes of the new Government. Their object is to include all their opponents in one common condemnation. They do not wish to give any countenance to the notion that the guilt of the members of the Commune depended on their acts in that capacity; they prefer to assume that it consisted in serving in that capacity at all. It is the usual policy of extreme parties to treat those who are not with them as though they were against them. In France this policy has been pushed to greater lengths than in most other countries, and there is a special reason for adopting it at the present moment. The main chance which the Majority in the Assembly have of commanding a majority in the country lies in the confounding together of all subordinate distinctions among their opponents. If they could once get it recognized that every man who votes with the Left is an enemy to public and social order, to the security of property, and to the sanctities of family life, they would have gone a long way towards controlling the elections even without the aid of M. Beulé. If it is expedient that no fine distinctions should be drawn between Radicals and Republicans, still more is it expedient that none should be drawn between extreme Communists and moderate Communists. To allow M. Rane's motives to shield him from prosecution would be to imply that men of opposite political opinions may live harmoniously together under a Government which commands the assent, if not the enthusiasm, of all alike. The wish of the Right is that men of opposite opinions to their own should be forced to live quietly under a Government which commands the enthusiasm of the stronger party, and the detestation of the weaker. If they do not gain their end by prosecuting M. Rane, they will at least make it unmistakably evident what that end is.

## TRAVELLING IN JAPAN.

We understand that it is the intention of the Government that comparatively good roads shall be made and maintained between all the cities and towns in Japan to enable wheel carriages to serve as means of transport of produce and other goods in lieu of the jagged horse paths that have hitherto sufficed; also for the convenience of travellers by Jinrickshyas instead of Kangos and Norimons, or, as may occasionally be observed by squatting postures on the highest summit of the veritable pack. There can be little doubt that in the course of a very short time Jinrickshya locomotion will be available throughout the country, and, though of course railways cannot be superseded, yet they will not afford facilities to the demands that will arise for efficient means of bye-way communication, consequently comparatively easy travelling will be obtainable in Japan. Every day does the desire to travel increase amongst the people, for many there be who never behold their relatives from year's end to year's end, moreover, journalism will prove a strong stimulus to go out and behold some of the wonders and sights of which they read in wonder and half credulity. When the right to travel freely where you will is yielded to the foreigner, all those places more or less distant from the treaty ports, to which foreigners may resort, either for business purposes or to repose in lavender for a while, will derive special pecuniary advantages by the acquisition of good roads for jinrickshya locomotion, but there should be two very important provisions made in respect of these vehicles,—punishment of incivility by the drawers of the same, and the proper regulation of fares.

At this present time the men employed to draw about these carriages are a most insolent class. If two or three fares happen to be travelling in company, they are annoyed beyond measure by the conversation kept up by these fellows; their language, to those who understand it, is disgusting and their continually screeching at one another and at passers by are beyond forbearance, add to all these the *squeeze* charges which they attempt to impose upon you, and the annoyance resulting therefrom if the same are not complied with, and you have a measure-full quite sufficient to deter any one from indulging in this easy method of transit, excepting on special emergencies.

These men lead an idle vagabond sort of existence and it cannot be expected that if unchecked they will comport themselves as they should, they are ignorant and have abundant opportunities for indulging their passions of drinking, swearing, gambling, and other debaucheries; besides these influences we believe they consider themselves on an equality with the police—and in one sense to a certain extent they are so—that force often being recruited from their ranks! The Kobe local government, however, had better see to the proper surveillance of these Jinrickshya men, that they may be bound to keep civil tongues, that proper charges be controlled, and that any attempt to extort more than the proper fares or refuse to carry any one because he will not submit to a squeeze, be subject to punishment and loss, or suspension of license to ply these carriages; else may trouble ensue such as is likely to flow from the late police outrage.

When will the authorities become duly impressed with their responsibilities?—*Hiogo & Osaka Herald.*

## PERSIAN ETIQUETTE AND PECULIARITIES.

It is singular how little we know about Persian manners and customs, considering how long we have held diplomatic intercourse with the King of Kings. Yet the subject is not devoid of interest, especially at the present moment. The Persian tongue has long been the language of Oriental diplomatists, and Persian etiquette is remarkable for its elaboration. Indeed, Persia is now almost the only country where Oriental etiquette is kept up in all its ancient purity.

The customs of the Court of the present Shah are very different from those which prevailed in the time of the celebrated Futteh Ali Shah, who died in 1835. When he took his midday meal, or dinner, he used first of all to seat himself and taste some of the dishes; then, on a given signal, his wives came in and stood round the room. At the same time the princes, his sons and grandsons, were summoned from the ante-chamber and stood round the tablecloth without saying a word. On a signal from the Shah they squatted down in their appointed places, and silently proceeded to eat. The dishes which stood next them might be to their tastes or the contrary, but it was not etiquette to ask for anything, or to help themselves from a dish at a distance. The Shah only spoke to the senior Prince, who sat by his side. During the whole time his Majesty's favourite wife remained seated behind him. Every now and then the Shah would shove a handful of food into her mouth, and as his handfuls were remarkably large, the poor creature was nearly choked. When the time allotted for the repast expired, the princes rose and quitted the room without washing their hands, for this indispensible termination to an Eastern meal is not permitted to take place in the presence of Royalty. The Shah himself used to linger over his dinner after their departure, for he was very fond of the pleasures of the table. Sometimes of an evening gambling would take place in his apartments. Of course, it was etiquette to lose to his Majesty, and moreover it was the custom for one-tenth of all winnings to go to the Shah, who placed them in a vessel shaped like a duck. Consequently nearly all the ready cash in the assembly had by the end of the sitting taken out direction, and the Shah, shaking his singular cash-box, would observe laughingly, "The King's bird has been fortunate tonight." In George the Third's reign gambling used on stated occasions to take place at St. James's, but it was the groom porter, not the sovereign, who profited by the transaction.

Among other customs enforced by etiquette is the rule that where a superior dines with an inferior, the latter brings in the first dish himself, a practice not without precedent at Western Courts. The bringing in a dish is, however, in Persia no light undertaking, and requires considerable skill, strength, and practice, the manner in which the operation is performed is, especially at Court, strictly prescribed. The dish or tray must be held at arm's length, carried perfectly horizontally, and deposited precisely in the right place at once. Some ludicrous stories are related about this practice. One old gentleman with a magnificent beard had to bring in a large tray containing several dishes and place it in front of the Shah. The tray was heavy, the bearer was feeble, and, to make matters worse, just as he was about to deposit it, a candle, which he had not observed, set fire to his magnificent beard. For a moment he was in a state of the utmost perplexity. To put down the tray elsewhere than in its appointed place, an operation which required some deliberation, was out of the question. To allow his cherished beard to be consumed was also impossible. He was equal to the occasion, and plunging his flaming beard into a dish of curds which stood on the tray, he calmly completed his task amidst the applause and amusement of the beholders.

All marks of respect are observed by the Persians with the utmost punctiliousness and exactitude. On the Shah entering the throne-room on a State occasion and seating himself, an official shouts out, "He has passed!" and all present bow by stooping the body and placing the palms of the hands lightly on the knees. The "eye of the State" then walks backwards from the Shah, and, moving down the assembly, gives handfuls of silver coins from a golden salver. Inferior officers distribute sherbet from jewelled cups and bowls of rare china. The next incident is the recital by a Mulla of the prayer for the Sovereign, and the whole affair winds up with an ode spoken by the Poet Laureate. Such is an abstract of Mr. Eastwick's description of a reception by the present Shah some eleven years ago. His Majesty will not, it is to be hoped, be disappointed on finding, when he attends